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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Coolidge Will Head the Curb

Ottawa Talks Empire Content

At Last They'll Tell Hoover

Pomerene (D.) Leads R. F. C.

Xth Olympiad Goes Girlish

THE Advisory Council of the National Economy League forms in New York with former President Calvin Coolidge as its head. Governmental economy is the objective, with particular attention to the vast and growing expenditures for war veterans' relief. A first effort will be to lop off the annual expenditure of $450,000,000 for veterans not injured in or by war. President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for President, heartily indorse the movement. The President says: "Swarms of lobbies organize behind every form of expenditure and no organized group ever defends members of Congress who withstand their pressures." Many outstanding Americans agree to play leading parts. Rear Admiral Byrd, postponing his antarctic trip to assist, tells how real results are to be obtained: "We must recruit 20,000,000 citizens into a peaceful army of constructive protest." Intelligent, organized opposition—that is expected to restore a reign of reason.

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa struggles to arrive at some uniform percentage of Empire content in commodities. Empire content is the proportion of Commonwealth material or labor an article must possess to enjoy the preferential tariffs. Canada at present demands 50 per cent, Australia 75, New Zealand 50, Britain only 25. One thing to be seriously affected will be goods made in American branch plants to be sold in the other Dominions. The conference delegates, properly zealous, cannot, of course, ignore the general rights of world trade. Thus fair Empire intent will operate to hold fair Empire content down.

¶ The Republican National Committee arranges to notify President Hoover of his renomination. Chairman Everett Sanders will open the imposing formalities in Constitution Hall, Washington, on the evening of Aug. 11. Congressman Bertram H. Snell of New York will break the cheerful, if weather-worn news, in the presence of 4000 distinguished guests. The President will reply over national radio hookups and international short waves, giving audibility throughout the world. Only a pair of pulls will admit one to see the big show—but a mere pair of ears will enable anybody anywhere to hear all that goes on.

¶ Señorita Elena Araujo, daughter of Salvador's former President, leaves school in England, travels stowaway to Portugal, is sent by the stern authorities to Paris. The Old World discovered the New World, and often the discoverers went to prison. The New World discovers the Old, without even a ticket—and gets sent to Paris for punishment!

¶ Former Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio is appointed on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and will become chairman of the board. He is qualified as lawmaker, lawyer, and business man. As a Senator he framed the Federal Reserve Act. President Hoover was able to give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation enormous powers. By naming Democratic Mr. Pomerene as its head he shows he means that the R. F. C. shall become an immeasurable nonpolitical force for putting America back on the prosperity road. Here's a President's promise fulfilled as—well, as a President's promise should be.

¶ Copenhagen is happy over promise of one of the largest swimming pools in Europe. It will cost 750,000 kroner. It will fill the great walls of abandoned Charlottelund Fort. A huge underground space will be turned into cool dining rooms. Here used to be dungeons. Denmark hasn't had much to say about disarmament—but swimming pools splash louder than words.

¶ Chile sends former President Carlos Ibanez, by rail, auto and muleback, into fresh exile in Argentina. Señor Ibanez had ventured to come home with the announcement that he desired to be of assistance. But President Davila finds deposed Presidents ineffective in aiding new and unelected ones to find their feet. No unworthy suspicions, perhaps; but difficulty arises from the very nature of South American upheavals. So far but one test has determined whether the President who revolutes into office shall be immortalized in stone or stoned without mortar—the unassisted test of time.

¶ Los Angeles is impressed by the numbers of women athletes gathering for the Olympic Games. Never before did the girl athlete contest for honors in so many lines. In the original games on Mt. Olympus it was sometimes said the spectators could not see the mountain for the men. Los Angeles may show a new order—the spectators being hardly able to see the men for the women.

New Liberal Party Formed in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE National Liberals in the British House of Commons who support Mr. MacDonald's Government unconditionally have decided to form a new political organization with funds of their own.

They have thus put themselves in a position to contest elections without having to take account of the views of those Liberals whose support of the National Government is confined to questions other than tariffs.

The National Liberal's leader is Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary.

Need of Credit Topples Walls Of Sovereignty

Outside Financial Control in Europe Often Aids Party in Power

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

It has been excellently remarked that the old jealous idea of national sovereignty has been seriously damaged by the financial necessities of the post-war years; and new loans which are required by European countries must, in present conditions, be accompanied by restrictions on national sovereignty.

In certain cases, such as Austria and Hungary, it is now seen that a grave mistake was made in withdrawing financial control too quickly. Such control had real advantages, not merely from the viewpoint of the lenders but of the borrowers, too. It enabled the governments to exercise essential economies without incurring unpopularity.

Indeed, there are a number of great powers in Europe today where some outside control of the finances would be beneficial. The statesmen would welcome it, since it would relieve them of duties which they cannot fulfill without putting themselves in political peril, were it not for the prejudice of national sovereignty.

Detached Opinion Needed

In business it is often necessary to obtain a detached and expert opinion. Why should it not be so in the onerous and complicated business of national finances?

Obviously the amour propre of any nation rebels against foreign control, and several European states have preferred to forgo loans rather than bring themselves under control. Yet it is clear that any kind of borrowing does imply some degree of intervention, of banks or of other states; and this intervention is surely less humiliating if it comes from an international body, such as the Bank for International Settlements or the League of Nations, than if it comes from another country or a great financial trust.

The Journal de Genève has properly called attention to an unquestionable change of sentiment in this respect; and it points out that the situation is that, on one hand, are nations which have an urgent need of capital, and, on the other hand, are holders of capital who are afraid to lend because confidence is at a low ebb.

Benefits Under Control

This international control has already existed and worked relatively well, despite various complaints. But the difficulties arose. It will be readily understood that a borrowing country which is willing to accept some sort of international control can obtain better financial conditions on the money markets than a borrowing country which declines to accept such control. Therefore, there have been protests, and the League of Nations appeared to be abandoning the financial efforts which had undoubtedly been helpful.

It is evident, however, that there is now need for the renewal of such efforts, and M. William Martin affirms, with real perspicacity, that the attitude of the borrowers is changing, and that "control is no longer considered by them as a necessary evil, as an inevitable burden, but as something good in itself, as a protection for the Government against the prodigality of Parliament or the disorder of the Administration."

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 3
Radio Programs 4
Weekly Aviation Column 4
Women's Enterprises and Fashions 6
The Home Forum 7
Simplicity in Religion
[With Polish Translation]
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

Those interested in the return of prosperity are invited to read Mr. Abbot's discussion of two plans. "Watching the World Go By."

So the pajama is doomed! At least that is the forecast of our French style reporter. See "On the Riviera" on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions Page.

Those who are attracted to "The Widening Circle" on the Home Forum may be interested to know that the little French quotation means: "One dances there, one dances there—on the bridge of Avignon."

That great benefactor of the human race, the man who made it possible for the bride to pass herself off as a cook—the man who first gave canned food to a waiting world, is briefly eulogized in "Pathfinders" on the Daily Features Page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver dips his pen in acid and writes on "'True' Temperance" in his Prohibition Facts for tomorrow. The time may come when you will need every one of these arguments. Better save them.

Thursday, of course, brings the weekly Young Folks' Page, and the "Scouting the World Around" feature.

Women Take Prominent Part In Modern Olympic Contests

Ancients Would Be Astounded, but Pleased That Running Races, Pentathlon, Wrestling, Boxing and Equestrian Tests Are Included Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 27—Several features of the original Olympic Games have been retained in the quadrennial modern revival of the international festival which begins here July 30 and continues for 16 days. The changes made reflect the advance of civilization in many directions since the Hellenic Emperor, Theodosius, abolished the games in 394 A. D., and also since they were revived in 1896 at Athens.

If the early participants and spectators of the Olympics could return today they would be amazed by the spectacle of women, not only filling the grandstands with color and variety, but competing on the field of sport. In their day the status of women did not entitle them to the privilege of being present near the scene of the games.

This was partly due to the fact that the races, bouts and contests, held in the shadow of Mount Olympus, "the seat of the gods," had a mythological significance.

Women competing in the dashes, hurdles, relays and the jumping and throwing events, as they will at the Olympics here, therefore mark one of the most significant changes.

Swimming and diving for women as well as men, waterpolo, rowing and yachting would likewise provide surprises for the old-time Greek and Roman stars and fans. The history of the games, whose origin is lost in antiquity, does not record that water sports were a part of the early programs. This may have been due to the high mountainous location of the games, without convenient water courses.

Legend attributes the foundation of the carnival to Hercules or to Pelops, the latter being worshiped with special honors as a hero at Olympia. The festival is said to have fallen into neglect until King Iphitus of Elis and King Lycurgus of Sparta established the "Truce of God" at the celebration of the games and restored them to honor. It was not until much later, however, that the official list of victors began with Coroebus, who won the footrace in 776 B. C. From this date on Olympiads were reckoned.

The modern revival of the games in 1896 came as the result of promotional work by Baron Pierre de Coubertin of Paris, who was not an athlete, but had spent a number of years promoting athletics in the educational institutions of France. He claimed to see a relation of cause and effect in the fact that athletics were emphasized by the Olympiads during the centuries known as Greece's Golden Age, when Hellenic culture, art, philosophy, literature, sculpture, architecture and civics led the world. Believing that athletics were an indispensible part of a well-rounded culture, the Baron got the athletic leaders of other na-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

HOOVER SPIKES FINANCE ISSUE OF DEMOCRATS

Pomerene Naming as Head of Corporation Gives G. O. P. Minority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—President Hoover has removed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from the field of politics.

By the appointment of Mr. Atlee Pomerene, a Democrat and former Senator from Ohio, a Republican President has taken the unprecedented action of voluntarily turning control of the biggest financial organization in the country—short of the United States Treasury—over to the opposition party.

The move is believed to spike further campaign attacks on the corporation in the 1932 presidential campaign. Such attacks have been frequent. The latest came last week when Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas charged that the agency was being used "for political purposes" to reflect President Hoover.

Composition of Board

The political composition of the board of directors is now four Democrats and two Republicans. Mr. Hoover must name one more member of the board who under the law will be a Republican. Actually, however, the party labels are meaningless on the huge organization. Mr. Hoover from the first has felt that the board should be nonpartisan, and has recognized that it is only an accident that has applied political titles to the members of the board. Now he has carried his determination into effect by handing over the corporation outright to Democratic control.

Mr. Hoover and those close to the affairs of the corporation know that political considerations are having nothing to do with the decisions of the powerful agency, and that there is just as much prospect of Mr. Pomerene supporting banks operated by Republicans, and of vouchsafing relief to Republican controlled states, as to their rivals on the other side of the political fence.

Only an Emergency

Only a national emergency of the first order could have brought this form of coalition political control, it is believed in political circles here. The powers of the Finance Corporation are huge. It has the distribution of the almost unimaginable sum of $3,800,000,000. Always excepting the Federal Treasury itself, it is the most powerful financial agency ever established in the nation in peace times.

There have been indications that controversy would engulf it. This reached a certainty when the corporation granted a loan of $80,000,000 to the bank headed by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes in Chicago, only two weeks after the latter had resigned as president of the corporation. Already an investigation of the corporation's loans has been undertaken by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan. The corporation has been criticized for failing to make its loans public and restrictive legislation was passed by the late Congress.

In this situation were all the elements of a first-rate campaign issue. President Hoover saw the danger and felt the hopes of the biggest of his reconstruction efforts jeopardized. It is widely rumored here that in this situation Mr. Hoover offered the chairmanship in turn to Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Owen D. Young, and Mr. Newton D. Baker. At any rate, he finally picked a Democrat whose record cannot be impeached by either party. In fact, Mr. Pomerene, after Mr. Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, his former law partner, had as much to do in exposing corruption in government, and bringing malefactors to book, as any one lawyer.

REICH TO KEEP NATIONAL ARMY IN OWN HANDS

Notice to Hitler Seen in Radio Declaration by Defense Minister

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 27—The strong man of the present German ministry—Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, who is regarded as the dominant though not the titular made his début as the Reich Cabmade hi sdebut as the Reich cabinet radio speaker in a short broadcast from which long inferences today are being drawn.

Germany, he declared, faces the necessity of "rebuilding the Reichswehr to provide for herself the security denied by the other nations' apparent inability to disarm." Although the statement is declared in some moderate circles an unfortunate interference in foreign affairs, Nationalistic quarters hold it as a logical step following Germany's unrequited demands for equality at Geneva.

General von Schleicher in his speech lamented "the catastrophic failure" in Geneva. Wilhelmstrasse today amplified this, indicating that no one in Germany desires to see increased armament, but desires equality through reduction. It was reiterated that Germany year by year has been delaying action to strengthen its military arm, expecting definite results from disarmament discussion. This, they declare, is not up to Germany, but in hands of the powers, which so far have hindered disarmament, to decide the course which Germany must follow.

The Minister of Defense made clear that his plan did not include sharing the authority of the national army with "private organizations." This can hardly be interpreted as less than a notice to the Hitlerites that General von Schleicher opposes the much discussed steps which would turn the Fascist Brown Shirts into a supplement to the national army.

He also surprised many who heard him over the nation-wide network when he declared he was not a either of martial law or military dictatorship.

Prohibition Facts

9—Wet Logic

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

"More liquor is being drunk than before we had prohibition!"

"If we could only get rid of the Eighteenth Amendment, the liquor business would put a million men to work!"

Both statements are being repeated by wets, sometimes by the same wet. To an uninspired dry they would seem to be contradictory. If more liquor is being drunk, it must take more men to produce and dispense it. If getting rid of prohibition would promote "true" temperance and reduce the quantity of liquor consumed, it would obviously not put more men to work. Those who worked in the liquor business would be legally employed, it is true, but there would be fewer of them.

People who make such statements should have good memories. They should not say, as did one writer, that more liquor is drunk here than in Europe and, in the next paragraph, affirm that Europe is full of American tourists who are fleeing from the Sahara on this side of the Atlantic.

BUSINESS RISES AGAINST COSTS OF GOVERNMENT

Chambers of Commerce to Conduct Drive in Every Locality

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Plans are under way to provide for further concentrating the efforts of 1600 business organizations throughout the country under the leadership of the national chamber in a sweeping drive to reduce federal, state and local expenditures, according to Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The fight to reduce the cost of government and the level of taxes, he said, has only begun.

In a letter to business men's organizations in the membership of the national chamber, Mr. Harriman pointed out that the vigorous and sustained campaign which was continued through last year and this year has resulted in substantial economies in the session of Congress just closed.

"Nearly every business organization in the chamber," he said, "has worked diligently to convince Congress and the country that federal expenditures could and must be cut to the minimum amount required to maintain essential functions. Further reduction is possible. That is evident from the discussions in Congress and the statements of administrative authorities. There should be no relaxation in our efforts."

Concerning Congress, Mr. Harriman explained that it has taken steps to identify further possible reduction. A joint committee of the House and Senate is to report before the end of the year upon economies immediately possible in military pensions and veterans' benefits, and endeavor to develop a long-range national policy. This was urged and supported by the chamber. In furtherance of the desire of Congress, the President of the United States is taking steps to produce economies through certain authorized consolidations in the executive branch of the Government.

An important activity, he said, under a special committee of the House, seeks to discover the wastes and inefficiencies that can be eliminated by reducing competition of the Government with private enterprise.

"Appropriations, exclusive of amounts to be reimbursed to the Treasury and of continuing investments," Mr. Harriman stated, "con-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Evacuation Stay May Be Granted Bonus Veterans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Veterans of the Bonus Army encamped on United States Treasury property along Pennsylvania Avenue have not moved in spite of orders from the Department requiring them to evacuate partially demolished buildings by 7 a. m. today.

According to Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, there is a possibility that the men may not be required to immediately get out of certain buildings belonging to the Treasury Department inasmuch as the buildings are adjacent to a group on which an injunction against demolition had been already secured by two concerns having a lease therein.

General Glassford said that he could see no reason why the men should be moved, if they were to remain in Washington, until the time came for the wrecking crews to begin work. A meeting of the District Commissioners will be held this morning for the purpose of considering the matter.

No semblance of disorder exists in any part of the city today, where veterans are billeted.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Chile Puts Jobless to Panning Gold Washed in Streams From the Andes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Chile today provides gold-mining scenes reminiscent of colonial times when the Spaniards turned the whole population—then chiefly Indian—to the task of winning the yellow metal. An army of unemployed—destined to number more than 100,000—has been turned loose to wash for gold in the scores of streams that flow down from the Andean Mountains between Arica and Cape Horn.

Instead of the colonial taskmasters, however, there is a benevolent Socialist government which provides free food and shelter, with a weekly movie performance at the base-camps, and which buys the gold at the official rate of exchange.

Señor Carlos Davila, self-appointed Provisional President of the socialistic republic, is the author of the project. His plan is to get the jobless out of the towns where they are the sport of opposition politicians and the nightmare of the soldiers who support his new régime. At the same time he has visions of amassing huge quantities of alluvial gold which will swell the government coffers, pay all debts and salaries and guarantee untold issues of new paper money.

The principal gold-washing operations are in the central provinces of Coquimbo, Aconcagua and Colchagua and are entrusted by the Government to public contractors, who are paid in paper pesos by the Government for every ounce of gold handed over to the central bank, an institution which was recently taken over by the state in accordance with the socialization program of the Davila Government.

The jobless are paid five cents (U. S.) a day and are supplied with free rations of food, while the Government runs movie shows for their benefit and incidentally instructs them in the benefits of state socialism.

At the last cabinet meeting Minister of Production Navarette, who has returned from a visit to the various base-camps, gave estimates regarding the gold-winning prospects. He stated that during June, when only 40,000 were "panning" on the water-courses, the production was 5000 ounces, but by August, when 100,000 men will be on the job, this will be increased to 15,000.

Chile Is to Enlarge Its Output of Gold

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 27 (By U. P.)—Chilean gold, which four centuries ago influenced Pedro de Valdivia and his fearless conquistadores to settle this country, may prove to be Chile's economic salvation.

"Chile will produce 25 tons of pure gold annually and will be producing at that rate within six months," Victor Navarette, American-trained Minister of Public Works, said today. "Such an output will enable Chile to pay for all its imports in gold."

The Andacollo placer mine in Coquimbo Province which produced the equivalent of $345,000,000 in metal under the Inca kings is still Chile's greatest single source of gold.

Outline Australia's Needs

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

MEMBERS OF OTTAWA CONFERENCE DELEGATION

Left to Right: DR. A. E. RICHARDSON, Minister of Agriculture; STANLEY M. BRUCE, Former Prime Minister, Head of the Delegation; H. S. GULLETT, Minister of State for Trades and Customs.

EMPIRE RATIOS IN COMMODITIES UNDER INQUIRY

Ottawa Conference Takes Up Difficult Question in Trade Program

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 27—Evidently it is no easy task for the Imperial Economic Conference to arrive at a uniform percentage of Empire content in commodities. The committee charged with the study of this question, its ultimate objective being the promotion of trade within the Empire, considered the advantages of high Empire content with exceptions upward and decided in the end to refer the problem to a subcommittee for further examination.

Empire content means the proportion of work or material in a commodity. At present Great Britain requires 25 per cent Empire content for goods to get the benefit of preferential tariff treatment, Canada demands 50 per cent, Australia 75, New Zealand 50, South Africa 25 and the Irish Free State 25. There are exceptions, of course, in the case of certain materials such as cotton yarns, where there must be 33 per cent Empire labor content. The Empire content is based upon production cost.

Canada, it is said, is pushing its demand for a uniform 50 per cent Empire content. The whole question has an important bearing upon United States branch factories on the Canadian side of the border, especially where they compete for the British market. Frank discussions have taken place in committee, but it is said there has been no dissension among the delegates.

Free Entry of Goods

The fact that in Great Britain the free entry of Empire goods is dependent upon products being only 25 per cent Empire content, has been the cause of considerable criticism. This is said to be not a severe enough requirement. As an instance goods of 75 per cent United States content and only 25 per cent Canadian content obtain the advantage of the preference if shipped from Canada.

Australia has two regulations governing Empire content, the regular 75 per cent requirement, and an exception in the case of goods of a class not produced in the commonwealth, where the requirement is only 25 per cent. In the case of automobiles this works out that the

FACTORY EXODUS TO CANADA AND ENGLAND GAINS

Klein Warns of Danger to Investments From Tariff Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Migration of American branch factories abroad for the purpose of surmounting hostile tariff barriers has practically ceased except to Canada and England, according to tentative information now being prepared by the Department of Commerce, it was learned here today.

Actual facts and figures covering the period since January, 1931, when a detailed report on factory migrations was made to the Senate are still being checked and verified and will not be made public for some time. But the work is sufficiently advanced, officials in charge said, to make the general tendency evident.

Particular significance is attached to the situation as regards American branch factories in Canada and England by the possibility that the Imperial Economic Conference now meeting in Ottawa, will give serious consideration to propositions for discrimination afainst foreign-owned and operated factories within the British Empire.

The statistics show that whereas the peak of the factory migration to all countries was reached in 1929 and that there has been a steady decline since that date there has nevertheless been an actual acceleration in the rate of migration to Canada and probably also to England. The tendency to England is not, however, so marked as to Canada.

That serious apprehension is being felt by Department of Commerce officials over this continued migration is indicated by the recent address by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in which he expressed the earnest hope that the Imperial Conference will take no action in regard to the necessary percentage of British Empire labor and materials to be employed in these American branch factories which would impair their industrial development.

Although guardedly admitting some benefits to parent industries in the United States from establishment of foreign branch or subsidiary factories, Dr. Klein's whole address amounted to a very serious warning to American manufacturers to weigh the question carefully before deciding to "go foreign."

He pointed out particularly that tariffs, which provide the basic impetus behind the migratory movement, are not permanent, and that any international action which would reduce those barriers might leave the industry stranded with an uneconomical foreign investment.

Von Gronau to Fly To Pacific Coast

MONTREAL, July 27 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, who reached here yesterday after a transatlantic flight from Germany over the arctic route is going on to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and the Pacific coast, he said today.

He indicated he has no idea of attempting a flight around the world over the route which Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh followed last year, but that his flight and the two transatlantic trips which preceded it had no objective but the charting of a speedy service by air from Europe to the Pacific.

"The steamships are so fast now that airplanes can offer little competition between Europe and New York," he said, "but a direct service from Europe to the Pacific coast over the route we have flown should offer many advantages and a great saving of time."

WASHINGTON TREES IN CHINA

WASHINGTON—Following the report received from the State Department, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, today announced registration of two Washington bicentennial trees planted at Amoy, China. They had been received from the boyhood home of Washington at the Ferry Farm, across the river from Fredericksburg, Va.

SIGNS SHOW WIDE PICK-UP IN INDUSTRY

Reports From Many Areas Indicate Upturn in Various Lines

STEEL OFFICIAL SEES NEW LIGHT

Good Crops in Illinois, and Virginia Has Mills Reopening, and Building

Current upturn in business is proving itself genuinely democratic. It is showing no preference for section or enterprise as reports of industrial resumption in the United States pour in from east coast to west, and run the gamut of enterprises from steel and textiles to coal and coke operations.

A cursory review of the items, some of which record more than 1000 operators being recalled, indicate that the army of the unemployed is being slowly demobilized.

In Salt Lake City, 1500 unemployed have changed their rôles to carry their dinner pails to the Utah Copper Company which has reopened its mines and smelting works in Bingham Canyon, Magna and Garfield. Resumption of activities here implies a monthly distribution of $125,000 to employees and to trade channels.

Farther west, word comes from San Francisco that there has been a 5 per cent rise in employment on building and construction works for June over the preceding month. This increase which affects the whole State implies an addition to the California pay roll of 8 per cent.

Steel Mills to Reopen

Today information comes that there is a significant upturn in the steel industry, an enterprise invariably reflecting general business. In Pittsburgh, just east of the industrial heart of the nation, word is sent that the Carnegie Steel Company and the Edgar Thomson Works will reopen their plants Monday. The Donora plant of the American Steel & Wire Company, idle for a month, will follow suit. The Colonial Steel Company's plant at Monaca, near by, began work yesterday after being idle since May 1.

In Easton, Pa., officials of the R. & H. Simon Corporation recently announced an increased demand for velvet silk, a demand that has permitted them to add 100 additional employees during the last month. At the end of the month 400 more workers are expected to be employed.

Pennsylvania, likewise, reports acceleration of production in the textile plants of the State as though the current recovery in New England were spreading. The Supertex Clothing Company rents a large loft at Easton, where it will set up machinery for the manufacture of men's clothing, a resumption estimated to give 50 men work.

One hundred men will go happily into the shafts of a mine reopening near Greensburg, Penna.

Ohio Shows Response

Moving westward Ohio's voice announces that an order for 3500 to 4000 tons of 12-inch electric welded steel pipe has been received by the Republic Steel Corporation from the George J. Atwell Foundation Corporation for the foundation work of the federal court building in New York City.

Lights in the windows of mills at night carry their pleasing message in Cincinnati, where Remington Rand, Inc., has announced that its Powers accounting machine plant at Norwood is carrying a night shift and accommodating an increased force all around.

Chicago joins the chorus with gusto. There are stirrings in steel, textile and automobile enterprises in its locality. The United States Steel Corporation proclaimed confidence in the future of the company by declaring the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on its preferred stock.

Authorities on the business future speak up to enforce the significance of the numerous manifestations of recovery. Mr. Sewell A. Avery, president of the United States Gypsum Company and a director of United States Steel, declared: "There are sifns of upturn of business generally."

Crops Good in Illinois

"Crops are good in the Illinois Central's territory, and this and other factors have resulted in a distinct change toward better sentiment in the business," said L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The South has bright signs pointing toward still brighter days. Especially in Virginia are they to be noted. More than $200,000 in new residence construction is under way in Richmond alone. There appears to be a prevalent attitude that costs have fallen to a point where any investment is wise.

An award of nearly $140,000 of road and bridge construction contracts in five counties of Virginia have just been announced by the State Highway Commission.

Reports for June in Virginia show that the majority of its large plants are in operation, though in some instances on curtailed schedule. Increased work has been announced in plants producing shoes, textiles, furniture, cellophane, fiber and wood products, explosives, trunks and luggage, cement, chinaware, and in automobile assembling plants.

Lynchburg was one of the seven cities in the nation showing an in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

TRIBUTE PAID BY VETERANS TO FRENCH VILLAGE

Stained Glass Windows Gift of 26th Division to People of Belleau

At a time when the charge is being freely made that veterans of the World War are in a selfish and acquisitive mood especial interest attaches to the three memorial windows in stained glass which have been designed and executed in Boston by Mr. Wilburt Herbert Burnham. These windows start next week for France, where they will be the concluding touch in the memorial chapel erected by the 26th Division, made up of New England veterans, to restore the fourteenth century church shelled by this division in the engagement of Belleau Wood.

The idea of restoring the church was the idea of Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne who commanded the infantry divisions in the engagement. The people of Belleau were conspicuously patient as the heavy fire blew first the roof from the church and then demolished parts of the side walls. The windows were a wreckage of broken colored light.

One of the memorial windows was installed three years ago, a window containing the figures of two great Crusaders, Godfrey de Bouillon and Richard Cœur de Lion. Each window contains in its design as well the seal of one of the New England states; this particular window, the seal of the State of Maine.

The money for rebuilding the chapel, $60,000, was raised quietly among the men of the 26th, without recourse to a public subscription drive. Simple tablets, bearing the names of Americans and French soldiers who were lost in this sector, are placed at various stations around the church.

The three windows now about to be shipped contain the figures of Washington and Lafayette; Pere Marquette and Champlain and an American doughby and French poilu. The glass itself constitutes a modern adaptation of the celebrated fourteenth century manner in stained glass; this period was a transitional one, between archaism and a vitiated pictorialism. Figures were commonly placed in Gothic canopies or niches, and conceived and painted in a more naturalistic manner than those of preceding periods, when the art had been held purely decorative and symbolical.

Each window is composed of two lancets and tracery, and in four of them single figures are depicted, these silhouetted against champagne-colored quarry backgrounds, all framed in decorated canopies in which yellow, varying from pale lemon to deep, rich orange, predominates.

The seal of Connecticut is in the window containing the doughboy and poilu. The seal of New Hampshire crowns the window containing the figures of Washington and Lafayette and the French window, Marquette wearing his Jesuit robes with his remarkable work among the Indians symbolized by the Calumet or pipe of peace, and Champlain in armor in contrast to the more devotional characteristics of Pere Marquette. The seal of Vermont is in the tracery.

The remaining windows of the series are more purely ornamental in type, containing the seals of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the symbol of the Yankee Division.

An opportunity to inspect this interesting and notable example of a truly American art, conceived and fabricated in Boston for installation in a church in France, where the noble art of stained glass had its beginning and reached such a high state of perfection, will be given today and continuing through Friday at the Burnham studios, 1126 Boylston Street.

For those familiar with the light discrepancies between the Old and New World, it may be comforting to know that the artist has provided for that by producing windows which are light in tone but treated so with pigment that when they have been installed at Belleau Chapel they will appear appropriately dark and rich.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Proposal to Give Cities $15,000,000 Stirs Opposition

Opposition to the proposal of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club that $15,000,000 be given to municipalities from the state highway fund was recorded today from the Massachusetts Tax Association through Mr. Alexander Whiteside, vice-president.

Mr. Whiteside said the association will oppose such a proposal until actual needs of petitioning municipalities are determined by a state board. Conceding tolerance for towns and cities over-burdened by public welfare demands, the association charges that municipalities have not done all they can to set their houses in order. Drastic curtailment of activities and opposition to expansion have not been generally adopted by mayors, according to Mr. Whiteside.

The statement contained a sharp criticism of the leadership in matters of economy of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and called upon the other mayors not to become his followers.

Two possible measures for the relief of cities were submitted. The first, proposed grouping school expenditures in Boston, Cambridge and Lynn more directly under the control of the mayors. The second urged some change in the nature of emergency measures in the civil service requirements as applied to municipal employees.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart

Second movement, Symphony No. 5, in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky

Gypsy Tango, "Jealousy" ..... Gade

"Irish Rhapsody" ..... Victor Herbert

INTERVAL

"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss

"Kammenoi Ostrov" ..... Rubinstein

"Song of the Volga Boatmen" Arranged by Lake

"Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky

Check-Up Asked On Relief Seekers

Closer check-up on persons receiving funds from the Boston Welfare Department and elimination of favoritism was ordered of the investigators of the department by Mayor James M. Curley at a conference in the City Council Chamber yesterday.

The Mayor demanded that all cases be treated on the same basis except that aid be given in proportion to family needs. He announced that the police will check up on all arrests to determine whether the prisoners are recipients of welfare funds, pointing out that in one case a man who received city aid steadily had been arrested 30 times for drunkenness during that time.

Mr. Clement A. Norton, City Councilor, in a letter to Mayor Curley, urged that the force of investigators be increased to 500, suggesting the temporary use of employees in other city departments. In Quincy and several other localities efforts are being made to enact more severe penalties in welfare fraud cases.

Paris No Penalty To Girl Stowaway

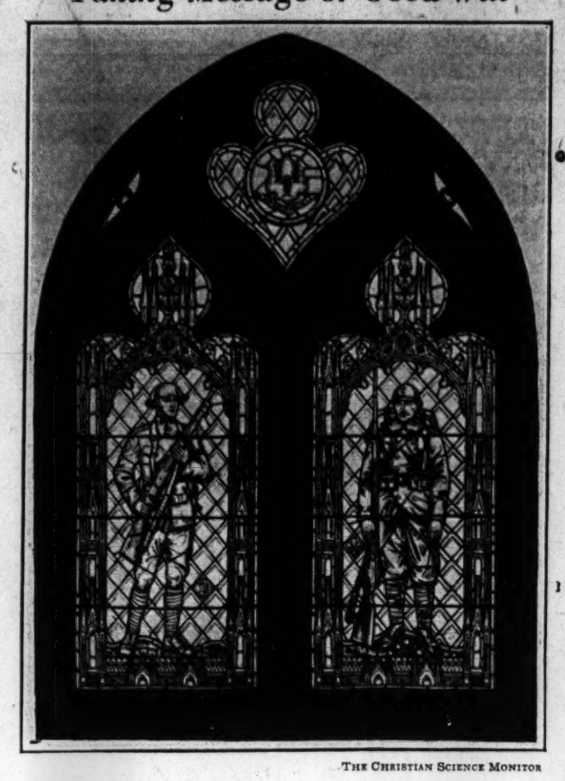
LISBON, July 27 (AP)—Señorita Elena Araujo, daughter of the recently ousted President of the Republic of Salvador, arrived here today after a stowaway voyage from England which she enjoyed to the utmost, even if it did end in getting caught.

The British Consul took charge of her, informing her she would have to go immediately to Paris, which scarcely seemed like punishment to the Señorita.

She explained that, after attending school in California she was sent to England to complete her studies, and she found life a bit dull.

She put on male clothes and hid away on the British schooner Shoal Fisher.

Taking Message of Good Will



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURNHAM STAINED GLASS WINDOW

One of Series for 14th Century Church at Belleau, France, the Gift of the Yankee Division. This Window Depicts an American Doughboy and a French Poilu, With the Seal of Connecticut Above.

Radio Links Ottawa And Downing Street

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BRITISH ministers at the Ottawa conference are to be kept in telephone communication with their colleagues in Downing Street by a newly installed connection.

Conversations will go by land line from Ottawa to Montreal, whence they will be radiocast across the Atlantic to Baldock, Eng., and carried on by land line to London. The arrangements are such that unauthorized listeners-in can hear only a confused jumble of sounds.

Distribution Study Stressed by Cort

One sixth to one fourth could be added to the consumer's purchasing power by applying to distribution processes the same scrutiny and control which has worked so effectively in production processes, said Mr. H. Russell Cort, of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the luncheon meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association today.

Approximately $8,000,000,000 annually is wasted in distribution in the United States, he said. If this amount or a portion of it could be saved it would lower the cost of goods to the public by the amount of the saving, thereby adding to the purchasing power of the people. Mr. Cort briefly described some of the functions of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and cited some of the specific studies it has made for the benefit of industry all of which tends to point out weak spots that greater efficiency may follow.

Studies of this kind, said Mr. Cort, are made in coöperation with a particular trade and undergo a strict analysis before any action is taken by the bureau. Among the requirements upon which the bureau insists, before starting a study are: that the information cannot be obtained by the regular trade associations; that the information is wanted by the majority of the trade; that the trade generally will be able to use the information, and that the trade will contribute a considerable part of the cost.

Empire Commodity Ratios Discussed

(Continued from Page 1)

chassis has to be only 25 per cent Empire content whereas the bodies have to be 75 per cent.

The question of the meat trade within the Empire continues to excite considerable discussion. Great Britain imports about $500,000,000 worth of meat annually. About three-fourths of this is from foreign countries. Nearly 95 per cent of its bacon is imported from countries outside the Empire, 66 per cent coming from Denmark. Naturally the Dominion's desire is to get some of this trade.

Denmark is at present buying much of its coal from Poland, the trade having shifted from the English coal fields during the great coal strike, and textiles and other materials from Germany. In return for retention of its portion of the British market Denmark is said to be prepared to import more of its textiles and coal from Great Britain. This fact the British are believed to be keeping in view in any arrangement they may make with the Dominions.

Although the conference has pushed beyond the merely formal or perfunctory stage, there are some committees and subcommittees which have yet to get into action. The experts are busy on standardization. This is one of the less showy but none the less important aspects of the conference's work, aiming as it does to place the producers on an even basis and so protect them against unfair competition, at the same time giving purchasers an equitable basis on which to prepare tenders. The motive behind the work of this committee is to "promote honesty of dealing."

At the same time every effort is to be made by this means to increase trade within the Empire. Canada will probably try to persuade the British people to take Douglas fir in lighter weights and therefore bring about lower costs.

Western Canada's lumber is closer grained than Baltic lumber, which means better tensile strength. It is hoped therefore that the products of the Canadian forests will be used to a greater extent in the building of ordinary dwellings in Great Britain, dwellings for which grade two lumber is suitable.

One of the chief tasks of the subcommittee is to promote the trade within the Empire by economy. The term is not used in the sense of lowering wages, not by making a cheaper product or by using inferior material or less skilled workmanship, but by attaining uniformity in certain lines, this effecting economies, for it is recognized that a switch, for instance, made of poor material is never cheap.

So far as the work of the subcommittee is concerned it depends largely on the public report on standardization issued during the Imperial Conference of 1920, which tackled, among other things, the question of coördinating standard specifications.

ITALIAN LINE OPENS OFFICE IN BOSTON

The Italian Line, formed of the recent merger of the Cosulich, Lloyd Sabaudo, and Navigazione Generale Italiana Lines, has opened a new Boston office at 86 Arlington Street. Mr. Gilbert Brunelli, Boston resident and formerly in charge of the New England office of the N. G. I. Line, is managing the new general steamship agency, which is one of five the new company is opening in key cities of the United States.

Ships of the Italian Line include the new super-liners Rex, 54,000 gross tons and the largest ship built since the war, and the Conte di Savoia, 48,000 gross tons, the first passenger ship to be equipped with a gyro-stabilizer for the elimination of sea motion. The two ships will arrive in New York this fall. The line was the first to announce regular sailings on the southern route to Europe from Boston. The present monthly sailing will be increased to two sailings a month from Boston with the placing in service of the new ships.

Tax Rate Reduction Possibilities Proven

THESE Massachusetts municipalities are proving that tax rates can be reduced by economic management.

Municipalities	1931	1932	Reduc.
LATEST TO REPORT			
Rehoboth	$31.00	$27.40	$3.60
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED			
*Ayer	$35.20	$32.80	$2.40
Cohasset	$27.30	$25.10	$2.20
Danvers	$38.80	$34.80	$4.00
Hingham	$29.90	$25.75	$4.15
Kingston	$22.20	$17.80	$4.40
†Melrose	$35.20	$31.80	$3.40
North Andover	$38.00	$37.00	$1.00
*Saugus	$40.90	$33.63	$7.27

*Unofficial. †First to report.

New Apparatus Aids Gravity Study

Accurate measurements of the curvature of the earth, without which it would be impossible to make accurate maps of large areas, are being made more extensively with data obtained through use of a new gravity apparatus, according to Lieut.-Commander K. T. Adams of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The new apparatus, developed by Lieut. E. J. Brown, primarily for field work, makes possible from three to five times as much gravity work as was possible with the old type of apparatus. The new one is now in use in Alabama on special determinations requested by the division of geology and geography of the National Research Council. When this work is finished about Aug. 1, the apparatus will be taken to the Black Hills in South Dakota for use in a series of measurements between there and the Yellowstone National Park.

Gravity data, Commander Adams points out, are important in the study of the earth's crust, with special reference to the kind of materials composing it and whether it is in equilibrium. Measurements of this type are important in the study of earthquakes and their causes, he said, as some experts hold that tremors are caused by adjustments restoring equilibrium after erosion and sedimentation have caused a shift of load on the earth's crust.

Values Appraised In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—Value of all state-owned lands, buildings and equipment is set at $13,757,065 by a special board of appraisers working for the first fiscal year under the new comptroller's department. Heading the list is the University of New Hampshire, valued at $3,130,188, closely followed by the State Hospital at $3,063,164. The value of the State Capitol is set at $1,250,000 and the Library Building at $800,000.

Mr. Edgar H. Hunter of Hanover, chairman of the committee, says the values "do not necessarily represent either replacement or depreciated values, but, instead, the value to the State of the property for its present use."

Of the 76 tracts of state-owned forest land 39 were gifts, appraised at $105,545, and 37 purchased at a cost of $323,582. These latter tracts are now valued at $656,090. State schools are valued at $2,741,635 and the forestry department and lookout stations, $797,550.

CANDIDATES NAMED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H., July 27 (AP)—Two men prominent in the politics of this State today announced their candidacies for the nominations of their respective parties for the second district congressional seat now held by Representative Edward H. Wason, (R.) who will not seek re-election.

They were Mr. Harold K. Davison of Woodsville, (R.), former president of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and Mr. Jeremiah J. Doyle, (D.), former Mayor of this city and widely known lawyer. Mr. Davison said he would campaign on a platform of curtailment of federal expenses, repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and adequate national defense. Mr. Doyle is a strong Roosevelt man.

Signs Show Upturn In Industrial Field

(Continued from Page 1)

crease in the value of building construction authorized in June, 1930, over June last year.

The Stohli Silks Corporation in Virginia has begun day and night shifts and is adding employees. The Dan City Silk Mills at Danville which has been closed for months is to reopen. The Rife-Loth Corporation, the National Fruit Products and other plants have announced increased production.

Activity in New Jersey

New Jersey announces renewed activity in three of Camden's largest manufacturing plants. More than 5000 employees of the RCA-Victor Corporation have returned to a full-time schedule. Campbell's Soup Company will recall a block of workers and an extra 200 employees will shortly be added at the Continental Can Company.

The tire department of the Lee Tire & Rubber Company has increased operations to 65 per cent of capacity at the Youngstown plant. The Chamber of Commerce has noted improvement in seven important economic fields in its June survey of 16 large cities.

In New Jersey the Little Brook Woolen Mills increased its force of 20 persons to 175 and expects more additions to keep pace with increased orders. The Island Creek mine of the Gay Coal & Coke Company is slated to begin operations Aug. 1 in West Virginia. It will give work to about 100 men.

An increase of 25 per cent to 50 per cent in the production of flour mills in Buffalo, N. Y., for the week ending July 23 over preceeding months has been reported.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

Oak Bluffs (auspices Society Martha's Vineyard): Union Chapel, Narragansett, Grove, and Samoset Avenues, 3:30 p. m., July 31.

NEW JERSEY

Cape May: Hunt's City Pier Theater, 3:15 p. m., July 31.

NEW YORK

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 1. Radiocast Station WINS, 1180 kilocycles.

JOBLESS MUSICIANS GET CONCERT WORK

Unemployed musicians and nearly 1000 music lovers benefited by a concert at Rindge Field, Cambridge, last night, the first of a series for the employment of jobless musicians.

Money for the concerts was voted by the trustees of the $10,000 Dowse Institute Fund, which was left to the city with the provision that the income be used for educational lectures. The trustees felt that during the present period of unemployment the concerts would carry out the purpose of the donor. The second of these concerts will be at Fresh Pond, next Tuesday.

JUDGE LUMMUS CONFIRMED

The executive council today confirmed Gov. Joseph B. Ely's nomination of Judge Henry T. Lummus to be associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. He succeeds Judge George A. Sanderson.

DOLLAR BOUGHT MORE IN JUNE THAN DECEMBER

Seven Cents' Worth Was the Gain, Say Figures of Labor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—The cost-of-living dollar bought 7 cents' worth more in June than it did in December, according to the Department of Labor. Figures just issued show that the great shrinkage in values have put food prices back to within one-tenth of 1 per cent of what they were in 1913, left rent only a little higher, and clothing and fuel at levels not far above.

The reduction in cost of living has been a palliative to many affected by the business slump, who have seen diminished wages partially compensated by falling prices.

The workingman's family found its cost of living decreased 7 per cent in June, compared with the preceding December, the report shows. As between June and a year ago, cost of living has gone down almost 10 per cent. Put in another way, 90 cents spent by the workingman's family today will buy about what it took a dollar to purchase in June, 1931.

In the three-year interval covering the whole of the recession, cost of living has gone down one-fifth. Food has decreased 35.3 per cent, reflecting the hardship to farmers of low returns for bumper crops; clothing has decreased 20.8 per cent; rent 17 per cent; fuel and light 10.3 per cent; house furnishing goods 22.7 per cent, and miscellaneous items 2.5 per cent.

The silver lining in the retrenchment cloud has meant substantial savings to the workers now out of jobs. Falling prices always accompany the downswing of business cycles, and after a certain point are themselves blamed for continuing and intensifying the crisis. At present the full force of the Administration is bent on credit expansion designed to stabilize and boost prices. Such an upswing, it is forecast, will mean only slight disadvantage to consumers and will bring farreaching stimulus to business.

Regarding the most recent changes in cost of living, the survey states, "in June, 1932, the cost of living of the workingman's family decreased 6.9 per cent, as compared with the preceding December."

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Open air concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge, with soloists, Dean Road Playground, Dean Road, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:

Overture, Tannhäuser ..... Wagner

En Chambre Separee ..... Heuberger

Pleurez mes Yeux (soprano solo)

Bacchanale from Samson et Delilah ..... Saint-Saens

Violin solo, First Movement Symphony from Espagnole ..... Lalo

Victor Herbert Favorites

Intermission

Finlandia ..... Sibelius

Berceuse from Jocelyn (tenor solo) ..... Godard

Rhapsody, Espana ..... Chabrier

Greek-American Progressive Association: Business meeting, Hotel Statler, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Egyptian Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Greek-American Progressive Association: Business sessions, Hotel Statler, 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Banana Land," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Fair, benefit St. John's Church; special features, games, motion pictures, animal exhibits; dancing in evening; St. John's Church, Beverly Farms, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuous through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature; moderate west or northwest winds.

Maine: Showers tonight; Thursday fair; cooler in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers this afternoon and probably tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest and diminishing tonight; overcast weather with showers tonight; Thursday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Montreal	68	86
Bismarck	62	90	Nantucket	72	90
Boston	70	80	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	68	82	New York	72	82
Calgary	44	70	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Charleston	82	84	North Platte	70	92
Chicago	68	90	Philadelphia	76	86
Cincinnati	70	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	98
Denver	62	88	Pittsburgh	74	86
Eastport, Me.	62	68	Portland, Me.	64	80
Hatteras	84	88	Raleigh	78	92
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	78	90
7p.m. July 26	76	..	St. Paul	62	84
Helena, Mont.	58	88	Salt Lake City	72	94
Huron, S. D.	72	96	San Francisco	50	66
Jacksonville	78	92	SanteFe, N.M.	58	82
Kansas City	74	96	Seattle	54	76
Key West	82	90	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	80	88
Memphis	80	94	Wichita, Kan.	72	96
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston, N.D.	62	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 27.

B—Maximum July 26.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Wednesday 7:34 p. m.; Thursday 8:12 a. m.

Height of tides, 8.4 feet, 7.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

VOTE--Issues Before Electorate

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico voters will express their opinions on two proposed amendments to the state constitution and choose numerous national, state and county officers in the Nov. 8 elections.

Presidential electors and a member of the United States House of Representatives constitute the national officers to be chosen, while the state offices to be filled are Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Superintendent of Public Education, Commissioner of Public Lands, Attorney-General, one Justice of the State Supreme Court, nine district attorneys, state senators and representatives.

The following county offices also will be filled: probate judge, clerk, sheriff, assessor, treasurer, superintendent of schools, surveyor and three district commissioners in each county.

Registration is required for voting in the New Mexico general elections. Offices of the board of registration in each election district, or precinct, will be open on July 29, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20 and 27.

Every citizen of the United States, who will be more than 21 on election day, and who has resided in New Mexico one year, in the county 90 days and in the precinct in which he offers to vote 30 days next preceding election, is qualified to vote. However, no idiots, insane persons, persons convicted of felonious or infamous crime unless restored to political rights, and Indians not taxed, may vote.

Any qualified electors may apply personally to the board for registration of qualified electors who are members of his family and for his household servants. Voters also may register by sending to the board a certificate signed by him and attested by a witness, stating his qualifications as a voter.

Any registered elector who moves from one precinct or election district to another in the same county may transfer his registration by writing to the board after the registration books are closed and up to 15 days before election. The voter, however, must live in his new precinct or district for 30 days next preceding the day of election.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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Summer rates are now in effect on all Fur Repairing and Remodeling. Even if your Furs are already in our Cold Storage Vaults, we will take them out, remodel them in newest 1933 styles and put them back in storage. You need not pay till you take the coat out.

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FAR-REACHING PLOT TO WRECK BANKS ALLEGED

Michigan Police Uncover Scheme and Seek Arrest of One Man

PONTIAC, Mich., July 27 (AP)—State police sent out orders today for the arrest of George Rowland, on a charge that he acted as the Detroit agent of a radical group which planned a social revolution by the circulation of rumors attacking a number of large banks in the country. The officers said that a raid on Rowland's hotel room here yesterday revealed the ramifications of the plot.

Capt. Ira H. Marmon of the State police said that letters and telegrams seized in the raid established that Rowland had directed the circulation of rumors against banks in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan and that he had been instrumental in attacks against the First National Bank here.

After Rowland's room was entered and the documents seized, Captain Marmon gave orders for the arrest of the man but he did not return to the hotel. Captain Marmon believes he was warned by a confederate and fled.

Captain Marmon said the letters showed Rowland was one of several regional directors of attacks against banks and that a number of subordinates were working under his direction in the middle West, particularly in Chicago and Cleveland.

Telephone conversations from Rowland's hotel room, which were tapped by detectives, Captain Marmon said, showed the method of operation of the ring. Agents of the ring, going into a new city, secured the names of prominent business men from the city directory, called them by telephone and warned them that the banks in which their money was deposited were in an unsound condition.

Some of the calls were made from pay stations, the state police captain said, so they could not be traced. The receipt of a number of such calls was reported to the officers by men to whom they were made.

Decree Restricts Pulque in Mexico

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, July 25 (By U. P.)—A decree to prevent the marriage of any person addicted to alcoholism and another designed to preserve the so-called benefits of the national drink, pulque, in non-alcoholic form have been issued by the Governor of San Luis Potosi State.

Applicants for marriage licenses, under the terms of the first decree, must present medical certificates proving they are not confirmed alcoholics.

The second decree offers a prize of 500 pesos (about $140) to the chemist who devises a method for preserving the juice of the maguey (chemist plant) while preventing its fermentation, it being believed by many that the pure juice has beneficent qualities destroyed during its alcoholization.

Shanghai Resumes Construction Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The "building boom" which Shanghai's foreign concessions were experiencing before the Sino-Japanese conflict has been resumed since the truce agreement was signed in May. Some construction continued steadily while battles were being fought within sight and sound of the Settlement, and several large hotel and apartment buildings have been completed this year.

The Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council received 223 applications for building permits during June, as compared with 37 in February, when hostilities were most severe. There is also considerable building in the French Concession, and plans are being made to rebuild the Chinese suburbs of Chapei and Paoshan, destroyed during hostilities.

The special constabulary which has kept order in Chinese suburbs since the close of hostilities has done fine work. Chinese soldiers have often made disturbances, and these districts are now better policed than ever before.

Return of Beer Declared False Economic Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES PLAINES, Ill., July 27—Declaring that most of the current discussion about the prohibition issue was promoted by politicians to divert people's attention from the real issue of "peace, security and plenty," Prof. Paul H. Douglas, economist of the University of Chicago, in addressing the Chicagoland Dry Assembly here yesterday, sought to expose the fallaciousness of the arguments that return of beer was the solution of the economic problem.

Any expansion of the liquor trade, Professor Douglas said, would have to mean the transfer of money from other industries to the liquor traffic, because the workingman does not have any reserve which he could tap "to cause abundant streams of booze to flow without deprivation to other commodities." This transfer of money would throw men out of work and leave plants idle, he said.

"The wets tend to see only the new activities which are fostered by their favorite measures and ignore the lines of business which will be impaired," Professor Douglas declared. "The reimposition of the taxes on beer, wines and hard drinks and the consequent reduction of the income and corporation taxes would shift a very large fraction of the expense of government from the rich to the poor. It would be the poor who would overwhelmingly pay the taxes on liquor and it would be the rich who would predominantly escape from the income and corporation taxes."

A four-fold recipe for defenders of prohibition was given by Bishop E. G. Richardson of Philadelphia of the Methodist Episcopal Church, newly elected president of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who said if they would all get together and "think, fight, vote, pray," they need not fear what the wets could do to them. The drys have the majority if only they will go to the polls and use it, Bishop Richardson said, because the wets are backed more by the money of a few rich families than by anything else.

In order to give the prohibition law the one remaining tooth it needs, the buyer of liquor should be penalized the same as the seller, declared Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, head of the Illinois dry Democratic women and a prominent lawyer.

But prohibition has been just so much of a success that many of the other nations of the world are watching the United States and gradually showing signs of eventually following suit, and the United States could not well afford to turn back now.

Air Transport Mileage Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Scheduled air transports in the United States are flying twice as many miles now as they did two years ago, according to a report issued by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

The air lines operated over a total of 19,535,579 miles during the first five months of this year, as compared with 9,690,474 miles in the same period in 1930, the report said. They operated 14,331,544 miles during the same period last year.

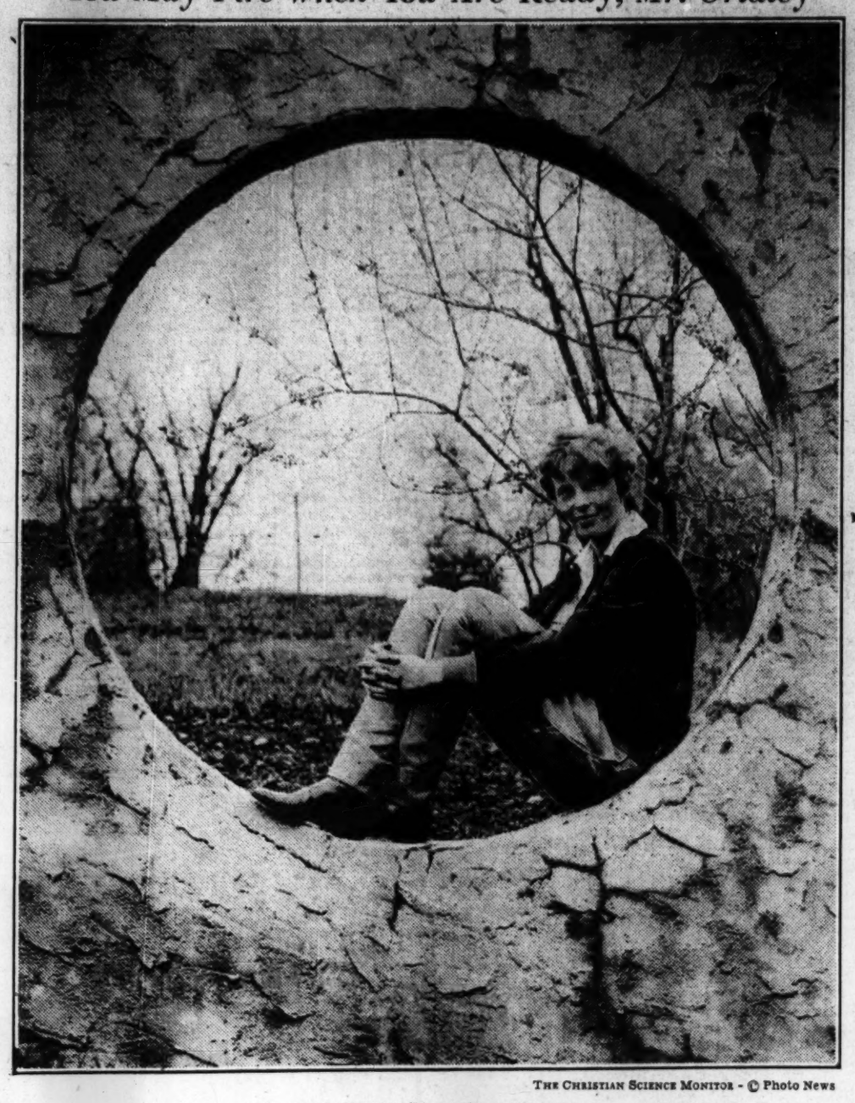
An average of more than 1500 passengers daily were carried during the five-month period in 1932, an increase of 32 per cent, as compared with the same period last year. Passenger miles increased in about the same ratio—from about 33,000,000 in the first five months of 1931 to 44,436,666 in 1932. Air express, which totaled only a little more than 100,000 pounds at the end of the first five months of 1930, aggregated 540,694 at the end of the same period this year.

STRAWBERRY SPECIALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nine special trains with 350 vans of strawberries were run in one night recently at express speeds from Wisbech and adjoining stations in East Anglia to the northern markets of Great Britain.

'You May Fire When You Are Ready, Mr. Gridley'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Photo News

MRS. AMELIA EARHART PUTNAM

Girl Who Flew the Atlantic Discovers Fun in Little Ways

One Learns This at the Putnam Household at Rye, N. Y., Where There Are Tropical Fish Chasing One Another Around Guest-Room Ceiling

JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If I say that there is a guest room in Amelia Earhart Putnam's home at Rye, N. Y., which gives the guest waking in it an absurd and humorously overwhelming feeling of having somehow stolen during the night into a large bowl inhabited by a great company of brightly painted and very youthful tropical fish, dashing about their cheery business among exquisite marine growths, I hope it will immediately fix the very noticeable quality of fun in small things that characterizes the household.

If I dared fly in the face of Mr. A. A. Milne's tribulations with the word "whimsical," I should apply it to the Putnam household. But there seems to be something mightily forbidding about the word, especially to those of us who have seen Mr. Milne wriggle and groan over its application to him. I must let you supply your own, based upon what I can tell you of this slim, capable girl at home, who picked up some maps and a flying suit off the hall chest one day not long ago, filled up the tanks of her plane and flew across the Atlantic in order to have an answer ready when next she inquired of herself whether she could do it or could not do it.

The house is long and low-studed, and has the air of a good comfortable shoe. It is in a clump of trees off a main highway and can easily be passed unseen; it is none too visible from the air; a plane going 150 miles an hour and moderately high, almost misses it.

From the great living room there is a door onto a terrace, and you scramble down a long flight of steps cut in the rock bank, 75 feet or so, and come to a level place which is variously a croquet ground, a range for target practice with a pistol, and a lily pond with an Indian kayak sitting stolidly if in slightly cramped proportion among the lilies.

The Radio Cheers Them On

A man and his wife look after the household; the man is butler and chauffeur. His wife is cook and chambermaid. Their lives are spiced by a dawn-to-dusk accompaniment from a radio whose cabinet is perched somewhat picturesquely on a kitchen table.

The living room is a shambles of books and the odds and ends that explorers and adventurous ladies and gentlemen have dredged up in all corners of the world and brought back to the Putnams for souvenirs. I do not know whether the house is ever without guests. I should doubt it. The first time I went there the roll call included one stunt flier for the movies, a fashion writer and the 9-year-old son of Commander Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N. Young Fitz had business with Mr. Putnam's 10-year-old son Junie and we were not permitted to share much in its gravity. They bent their heads in absorption over their cereal at breakfast, slighted their eggs, ate their slices of toast down to the size which could be conveniently carried from the table, and departed.

I took it that Mrs. Putnam knew that feeling of having something very urgent to do somewhere else, from the smile she exchanged secretly with them as they mumbled "'Scuse" and retired, slipping with burts of laughter on the rugs that skidded over the floor.

I dare say Dr. William Beebe is behind the idea of having one of the guest rooms a goldfish bowl. I do not know who did the murals, but the effect is the more amusing because the guest has none of the soggy feeling of having got damp during the association.

Talk is good around the table, Meals seem to be practically the only time when all get together. The office is a jumbled mite of a room under the stairs; its walls covered with pictures and scraps of tacked-up memoranda. There is a stairway leading to master rooms on the second floor and Mr. and Mrs. Putnam do many miles daily between the second floor and the room under the stair.

Mrs. Putnam Sr. is a character in a good play; witty, coördinated, a commanding figure, rich in background, full of a luxurious good humor, more of a power behind her son's publishing career, in critical ways, than she likes you to know.

You get to recognize an Earhart mannerism. A swift descent of the stairs and a quick squatting down on the heels before someone she wants to talk to. Then, from an even height as she sits in a low chair, she looks straight into one's face with level, calm eyes. A girl who wastes no words. Of abundant sympathies, and a strange grasp on an uncommonly wide range of subjects.

With Mr. Putnam everything is clatter and rush. His wife seems never to hurry. Her movements economize; no wheels show in the machinery. Everything goes forward, steadily, evenly.

I have heard it said of her, "She seem not to know what she has wanted to do in life," but the speaker has neglected to add that everything she has done had a definite beginning, and was definitely finished before she went on to something else. That, in a world filled with people who strongly resemble traffic signals, is something to be said of a girl.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ann Markley, Pittsburgh, Penna.
William Kavli, New York, N. Y.
G. Chandler Clark, Brockton, Mass.
William A. Sherwin, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Helen L. Sherwin, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mary L. Allen, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Miriam Jameson, Saugus, Mass.
William Ward, London, Eng.
Annette Martin, London, Eng.
Harold Dow, Lynn, Mass.
W. A. Bryan, Casper, Wyo.
Mrs. Bessie L. Bryan, Casper, Wyo.
Robert Dick, New York, N. Y.
N. C. Vogele, Hereford, Texas.
Alexander Dick, New York, N. Y.

Davila Expounds Chilean Policies

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 27 (By U. P.)—Elimination of unemployment, state control of business and avoidance of monetary inflation are being sought by the Socialist Government, Provisional President Davila declared in a nation-wide broadcast.

The Government, he declared, is feeding and clothing 300,000 jobless by means of "abundant credit at low interest." The Central Bank has been authorized to discount "economic exploitation documents" up to 190,000,000 pesos ($11,637,500) of which 4,000,000 pesos is to be invested in public works to relieve unemployment.

Simultaneous intensified production of native products is to be launched by the Foreign Trade Institute, which "will guarantee the producers markets at fair prices," President Davila stated. Agriculture is to be stimulated by colonization with "ample political subdivision of property and collectivized exploitation of land and gradual absorption of private interests by the state."

CADET SHIP SINKS; 37 RESCUED OFF KIEL

KIEL, Germany, July 27 (AP)—Some 37 persons were rescued when a gale yesterday capsized the three-masted German naval trainer Niobe off Holstein. Hope is still entertained, however, that Danish fishermen may have taken more of the survivors aboard. The total number aboard was about 106. Among the rescued as reported, were the captain, 17 of the Niobe's crew and 18 naval cadets, all picked up by the steamer Therese Russ.

The Niobe sank off the Fehmarn lightship, near Kiel. Several naval vessels and airplanes were quickly on the scene. It is conjectured that the vessel was full-rigged and not using her 240-horsepower motor, and that the sudden blow came off land and capsized her before the canvas could be reefed.

Credit Situation Being Surveyed By Young Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—A general survey of the credit situation in the United States is being undertaken by the National Industrial Conference Board for the Committee on Credit Stabilization which is headed by Mr. Owen D. Young.

This is the fourth major move by the Young committee to help the credit structure, the first having been its action to assist the small home owner in New York State faced with mortgage foreclosure. This was followed by the establishment last month of a $100,000,000 investment pool to steady the bond market, after which the committee placed the stamp of its approval on the trade acceptance plan of which Mr. Irenee du Pont was said to be the author and which would supersede the system of open book accounts.

The survey follows complaints by business men all over the country that they cannot get adequate credit from the banks and, therefore, industry and trade are being held up. Many business failures are attributable to the timidity of bankers in making loans, and it was declared by complainants that, while the big corporations who need financing can get all the money they require, the smaller manufacturer and business men can get nothing.

While officials of the National Industrial Conference Board refused to discuss the survey, it was learned authoritatively that the inquiry is nation-wide in its scope and that it will take about four weeks more to complete. The board has sent out a questionnaire to business men and manufacturers asking them for specific information regarding credit refusals by the banks and for suggestions on steps that should be taken to make credit more liquid. Thus the inquiry will be along the lines of that which the board made into the wage situation and which was published earlier this year.

Prehistoric Bones Found in Kentucky

CAVE CITY, Ky., July 27 (AP)—Preliminary examination of a "cave of bones" discovered near here last week by four boys discloses evidence of three cultures of antiquity.

Prof. William S. Webb, head of the department of archæology of the University of Kentucky, announcing that bones were found imbedded in onyx below more than 100 feet of limestone, said "formation of a deposit of onyx like that takes tens of thousands of years." Animal bones five feet long and eight inches in diameter were found. Professor Webb said he expected to find bones of the saber-toothed tiger, the arctic fox and the polar bear.

The cave of bones, described as "a find of vast importance to the scientific world," is in the Kentucky region which includes the famed Mammoth Cave, soon to be a national park.

MASARYK HONORS FILENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The honor of Commander of the White Lion of Czechoslovakia was conferred upon Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston business leader, by President Masaryk June 28 in recognition of Mr. Filene's contributions to social welfare. The order of the White Lion is awarded for civil merits only, the title of "Commander" being reserved for leading industrialists, financiers and business men.

Great Possibilities Forecast For Plains of South America

Hispanic Conference Lecturer Says They Should Gradually Come Into Foreground Economically

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Seven reasons why the temperate plains of South America should gradually come into the foreground, economically, during the next decade were offered by Prof. C. F. Jones, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., lecturing before the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at the George Washington University yesterday.

Favorable climatic conditions, vast areas of tillable land, variety of resources, such as forests, cotton, corn-sugar, wheat and cattle, water power, vigorous population, education and ability to attract immigration, he said, offered the plains of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and the valley of Chile a reasonable certainty of increasing prosperity.

He pointed out that 70 per cent of South America's population, 78 per cent of the railroads, and 90 per cent of the people being of European extraction, made this section of the continent of peculiar advantage over the humid, hot lowlands of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and northern Brazil.

Explaining the various influences that have affected the republics south of Panama, Professor Jones said that political unrest had, perhaps, been the most serious drawback. However, this situation, he believed, had become less acute during the last 50 years. Combined with politics, and the troubles ensuing, there had been the "land-issue," too vast acres had been given away during the colonial period. This resulted in a scarcity of soil to be handed over to immigrants, and the republics, turning from agriculture, had sought revenue at the mines. The venture had not been altogether unprofitable since $10,000,000,000 of foreign capital had found its way into the continent. This great sum had extended the oil, copper, tin, fruit and nitrate industries; added to the packing trade, and gone toward establishing banks and public utilities.

Foreign capital had developed railroads, too, and enabled the tapping of mining centers. Foreign capital now controlled the lines in Peru, Bolivia and the most important line in Brazil. Foreign capital had made possible the construction of better highways, although in the higher regions the chief means of transportation was over the old trails.

During the 400 years that South America was under European domination the lands yielded only a few staple crops, he said. But, during the last 60 years agriculture has grown to become the principal livelihood, and this in spite of the wholesale distribution of land during the colonial era.

Cattle raising, rapidly increasing, Professor Jones considered as having the opportunity some day of ranking first in the entire world. Argentina alone, he said, averaged an exportation of 1,500,000,000 pounds of chilled beef yearly. Some of its cattle ranches covered from 50,000 to 100,000 acres. On them alfalfa which may be recultivated as many as nine years on the average is raised. Stock can graze throughout the year without being dependent on corn. The ranges are well fenced, preventing cattle from roaming, and through a system of tanks there is an abundance of water. And lastly, no sections of the cattle country are more than 25 miles from the railroad. Such access makes Argentina a serious competitor with the United States.

Yet, while the possibilities of cattle raising are great, more particularly did Professor Jones refer to agriculture as "the continent's future." Fertile lands, large productions, and immigration had made Brazil and Argentina prosperous, he said. Uruguay was included. But Argentina alone exported some 66 per cent of the world's corn annually, allowing small competition from the corn-raisers in the State of Iowa, United States. Yet, with the ever increasing production of wheat, cotton, sugar, coffee and corn the South America continent is "only 5 per cent under cultivation."

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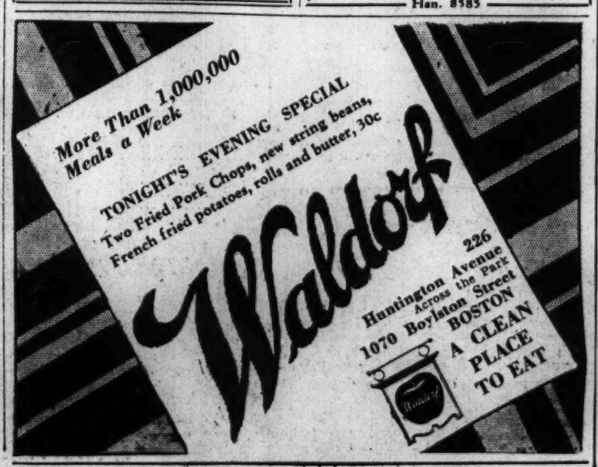
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Quality puts the wear into Style

In the successful merchandising of a large and fine clothing stock there's something more than the fitting of "square pegs into square holes," the tailoring of sizes for the various builds of man—
We must also cut these sizes from the finest woolens the world produces.
Our SPORT SUITS, for instance:
Men prefer tweeds . . . Scotch tweeds . . . real hand-woven Harris tweeds, Scotch cheviots, Irish homespuns—
So we buy the best that's woven both here and abroad and tailor them our way into the smartest and most useful four-piece suit a man can own—trousers for business, knickers for play.
But!
One man prefers one pattern; another, another . . . and so on.
Result, the end of a season finds "broken sizes" even among our costliest patterns.
What to do with them?
Our practice is to bunch them! This mends the size situation—and rewards the man who needs must let price decide his preference rather than pattern.
Yet when fabrics are that attractive you could pick 'em with your eyes shut—what a day for the bargain hunters!
Here goes our ENTIRE STOCK of four-piece SPORT SUITS to two bargain prices!
230 were $80
214 were $75
526 were $65
$45 now!
1042 were $60
528 were $55
486 were $50
267 were $45
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SEATTLE BOY LEADS ARCHERS

Russell Hoogerhyde, the 1931 Champion, Is in Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 27—A 16-year-old Seattle boy, Ralph Miller, sprang a surprise in the first event of the annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States by winning the first York round. Russell Hoogerhyde, the defending champion, took second place.

The leaders among the ladies are: Ilda Hanchette and Alta Armstrong, both of Los Angeles. Miss Armstrong won the first national round and Miss Hanchette won the first Columbia. The combined scores gives Miss Hanchette only one point lead at the end of the first day's shooting. The leading cards:

FIRST YORK ROUND

Ralph Miller, Seattle	121	605
Russell Hoogerhyde, Pinehurst	118	600
I. M. Stamps, Seattle	114	598
E. K. Roberts, Ventura	116	592
C. W. Douglas, Los Angeles	109	555
Stanley Spencer, Seattle	108	516
Donald MacKenzie, Greenwich	110	516
W. C. McMillian, Oakland	101	483
L. Landaal, Seattle	103	481
A. E. Coleman, Corvallis	100	476
D. Campbell, Longview	99	457
C. H. Styles, Berkeley	101	437
F. X. Goulet, Los Angeles	105	433
A. M. Anderson, Seattle	92	420
F. H. Hahn, Seattle	81	391
R. A. Brant, Tulsa	77	381
Ned Myers, Corvallis	82	376
B. G. Thompson, Corvallis	84	354
Homer Prouty, Portland	75	345
Dean Green, Salt Lake City	83	343

FIRST NATIONAL ROUND

Alta Armstrong, Los Angeles	70	376
Ilda Hanchette, Los Angeles	64	358
Mrs. Bess L. Seay, Los Angeles	61	321
Mrs. Helen N. Little, Los Angeles	60	314
Mrs. Myrtle Murdock, Flagstaff	62	306
Mrs. M. F. Frandy, Oakland	58	294
Mrs. Charles Jenkins, Fresno	63	287
Betty Gene Hunt, Los Angeles	62	278
Pearl Mathis, Seattle	64	268
Jeanette Herron, Salt Lake City	54	262
Natalie Seiffert, Los Angeles	53	257
Margaret Brobers, Elcerrito	53	245
Jane Adams, Seattle	56	244
Edith Hansen, Forest Grove	51	237
Mrs. Gladys Eccles, Oakland	54	234
Alyce Reine, Seattle	50	224
Bertha Schwenger, Kenmore	52	218
Mrs. Earl Ullrick, Roseburg	51	217
Mrs. I. M. Stamps, Seattle	54	214
Caroline Coleman, Oakland	47	201

FIRST COLUMBIA ROUND

Ilda Hanchette	72	498
Mrs. M. F. Frandy	70	496
Alta Armstrong	71	479
Mrs. Helen N. Little	71	459
Pearl Mathis	69	443
Mrs. Myrtle Murdock	68	422
Mrs. Bess L. Seay	68	418
Jeanette Herron	72	416
Margaret Brobers	68	396
Betty Gene Hunt	65	387
Jane Adams	64	368
Bertha Schwenger	71	369
Alyce Reine	66	350
Mrs. Earl Ullrick	66	344
Edith Hansen	66	344
P. Duryee	66	340

COAST TO CONTINUE GAME BROADCASTS

PASADENA, Calif., July 27 (AP) — The Pacific Coast Conference yesterday was one of the few major athletic groups in the country sanctioning the radio broadcast of 1932 football games.

Leading institutions of the East have banned broadcasting. The South did so last year and the "Big Ten" has been reported as considering following suit.

A proposal made by "lobbyists" of radio interests that $100,000 worth of Pacific coast radio time be devoted to advertising grid games was tabled.

"If the games were conducted on a purely commercial basis," read a statement issued by the Conference, "then we should have no hesitancy in eliminating the broadcasts. However, all of the Pacific Coast Conference members have expressed a desire to maintain every device to stimulate and promote good will."

The statement also revealed "representatives of the radio interests have presented a program for cooperation for 1932 that should, if properly executed, go a long way to eliminate the evils which tear down rather than build up attendance at games."

HELEN FULTON WINS FIRST TWO MATCHES

OTTAWA, July 27 (AP)—Helen Fulton, Chicago city tennis champion and co-holder of the western doubles title, yesterday swept through her first two matches in the Canadian tennis championships, in convincing style.

Miss Fulton first defeated E. Templeton of Ottawa, 6—1, 6—1, and then disposed of M. Paradis of Ottawa, 6—1, 6—2, Her two victories sent her into the third round with the rest of the field.

Mrs. E. Bartosh of Los Angeles, another late arrival, defeated F. Black of Montreal, 6—4, 6—2, in a first-round match.

Frank Parker, brilliant Milwaukee youngster, played his first match of the tournament in the second round and easily defeated A. Hern of Montreal, 6—0, 6—2.

Estimate 325,000 Visitors Next Week for Xth Olympiad

Finland Expected to Swing Enough Votes to Lift Suspension of Nurmi—Eastman Arrives to Begin Working Out

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (AP)—Developments along the beflagged Olympic fronts yesterday, with the opening of the big games only four days off, ranged from the caucus rooms, where delegates argued over the Nurmi situation, to the athletic fields, where intensive training prevailed.

The Americans hailed the arrival of Benjamin Bangs Eastman, 400-meter star.

Directors of the tenth Olympiad issued estimates that 325,000 visitors would be on hand by next week, when the featured track and field program is in full swing, and that $37,000,000 will be spent by Olympic customers during a period of nearly three weeks of activity, before and during the games. More than 100,000 visiting motorcars already have "checked in," they said.

The first question popped by most visitors is: "Will Nurmi run?"

Although the tip has now gone around that Finland will be able to swing enough votes in the I. A. A. F. by the end of the week to assure Paavo's presence in the competition, several barriers remained to be hurdled. Chief among them is the fact that the executive council of the I. A. A. F. now stands 5 to 2 against reinstating Nurmi, with Finland supported so far only by the United States in opposition to Sweden, Germany, France, England and Austria on the subject of altering the federation's rules.

Expect Support

This lineup was revealed yesterday, for the first time, but it is in the full congress of the I. A. A. F., with over 40 nations represented, that the Finns expect to muster majority support.

Many of Nurmi's friends have been more concerned about his condition than the fate of his amateur standing, growing out of his European barnstorming activities.

If Nurmi is officially "okayed," he will start in the 10,000-meter run this Sunday, in defense of one of the Olympic crowns he already wears. If this means any undue risk, however, Nurmi will concentrate all his efforts on the marathon, scheduled the following Sunday, Aug. 7. Paavo figures the marathon will be less strain on his legs than the 10,000 meters, because of the sustained speed called for in the shorter race.

Eastman arrived still handicapped, but appeared much improved in general condition, since his double defeat by W. A. "Bill" Carr. Big Ben worked out with the American team in the afternoon, trying the turns, after placing himself in the hands of head coach Lawson Robertson. To avoid any controversy, Eastman will take his instructions only from Robertson, it was understood.

Condition Big Question

The condition of an unusual number of stars will have a big bearing on the competitive results, it now appears.

Besides, the question marks as to the ability of runners like Nurmi and Eastman to be at their best, the casualty or semicasualty list includes F. P. Reid, sprinter, and Thomas, 1500 meters, of the British team; Jimmy Ball of Canada, 400-meter veteran, also hampered, and Dr. Paul Martin, Switzerland.

Three of the American runners, Joseph P. McCluskey of Fordham, steeplechase favorite; Norwood P. "Pen" Hallowell of Harvard, 1500-meter star, and Daniel E. Dean of Pennsylvania, 5000-meter entry, all have been forced to let up on some of their training.

Moreover, there is still some doubt as to whether Percy Williams, Canadian holder of the sprint titles, and Mikio Oda, Japanese holder of the triple jump championship, will be able to stage successful comebacks.

The American rowing delegation, headed by Henry Penn Burke of Philadelphia, took the initiative yesterday in seeking some changes in the schedule. Burke said he favored a later starting of the eliminations, now listed for 8 a. m. at the Long Beach course, starting Aug. 9. The Americans also hope to have the draw "seeded," especially in the single sculls and eight-oared events.

OTTAWA MAY HAVE COONEY WEILAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., July 27—Rumors here state that Ralph O. "Cooney" Weiland, center for the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, will don an Ottawa uniform next season as part of the recent Joe Lamb deal.

When queried this morning, Charles F. Adams, president of the Bruins, stated that if Ottawa should operate this season—and it has not been decided yet—he plans to assist the Senators toward securing a good team. When Lamb was sold to the locals by the Senators, the Ottawa operatives expressed a wish that they might have Weiland, if they put on a team. Since the Bruins have some 40 odd players they are in a position to dispose of several.

AUSTIN FOUR WINS MEMORIAL TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 27—The local team called the Austin Four, with the British brothers, Gerald and Ivor Balding, working brilliantly with young Michael G. Phipps, who substituted when H. W. "Rube" Williams was forced out of play, just before the start of the season, captured the handicap section of the tournament for the Herbert Memorial Cup yesterday at the Rumson Country Club. It encountered the winners of the junior championship, the United States Army four, and though allowing one-goal handicap, won easily by a score of 11 to 7.

The officers held the winners in the earlier part of the game, but the defense of the Baldings was so effective that when the Austins broke loose on offense in the later chukkers the soldiers were outclassed. The summary:

HERBERT MEMORIAL CUPS—Final Round

Pos. AUSTIN	U. S. ARMY
No. 1—M. Kemmerer	Lieut. C. N. McFarland
2—M. G. Phipps	Lieut. McDonald Jones
3—Gerald Balding	Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.
Back—Ivor Balding	Maj. C. C. Smith

Score—Austin 11, United States Army 7. Goals—Kemmerer 3, Phipps 3, G. Balding 3, I. Balding 2 for Austin; Jones 3, Smith 2, Read; handicap 1 for Army. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

National League Umpires Meet And Discuss Several Problems

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Some of the results of a conclave of National League umpires and President John A. Heydler, during which "knotty" problems were discussed and rules interpreted, were made known yesterday in a league communiqué.

The umpires expressed the general opinion that there had been few instances so far this season of pitchers deliberately throwing at batters' heads, and that a warning was sufficient each time to stop any leaning toward the "bean" ball. They decided, too, that pitching in the league this season bettered anything they had seen in the past dozen years.

The officials proposed that the massive shinguard of catchers be greatly reduced in size to discourage blocking off the plate, pointing out that foul tips rarely strike a catcher's legs and that the heavy armor now worn has been developed chiefly for the illegal purpose of defending the plate against a runner.

A general interpretation of one phase of the rule allowing a runner to advance two bases on an overthrow into a stand or dugout was agreed upon. The rule says that in the case of an outfielder throwing widely the award of two bases shall be governed by the position of the runners at the time of the throw. It was decided to include in this classification a relayed throw from the outfield that is tossed wildly by an infielder.

Two games already have been protested in the league this season under this rule.

Another interpretation decided that the ball is still in play when a missed third strike passes the catcher and hits the umpire. If the ball lodges in the umpire's mask or protector the batsman is awarded first base, and all base runners advance one base.

All 10 members of the league's staff of umpires attended the meeting.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	61	41	.598
Indianapolis	58	47	.552
Columbus	57	47	.548
Milwaukee	52	47	.525
Kansas City	53	50	.515
Toledo	49	56	.467
Louisville	41	58	.414
St. Paul	38	63	.376

RESULTS JULY 26

Columbus 7, Indianapolis 4.
St. Paul 14, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 6.
Other game postponed.

RICHARDS BEATEN BY GERMAN PLAYER

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Roman Najuch, one of two German stars in the tournament, accounted for the first big upset by defeating Vincent Richards, former titleholder, in the quarterfinal round of the United States professional tennis championships at the South Shore County Club, yesterday.

The German drove Richards into back court and blasted out a 7—5, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3 victory. Najuch will meet the winner of the Bruce P. Barnes-Hans Nusslein match in the semifinals Saturday. Barnes today swept to an easy 6—1, 6—3, 6—1 victory over Paul Heston, Washington, in the other quarterfinal match.

Emmet J. Pare of Chicago defeated Arthur Rudolph of Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1 in a second round match.

LEADERS WIN GAMES IN CHESS TOURNEY

BERNE, Switzerland, July 27 (AP)—The five leaders in the International Chess Tourney—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, Dr. Euwe of Holland, Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Sultan Khan of India and Dr. Bernstein of France—won their games yesterday in the eleventh round.

Dr. Alekhine defeated Rivier, Switzerland; P. Johner, Switzerland, defeated Bogoljubow, Germany; H. Johner, Switzerland, defeated Colin, Switzerland; Sultan Khan defeated Gygli, Switzerland; Flohr defeated Staehelin, Switzerland; Dr. Bernstein defeated Grob, Switzerland; Dr. Euwe defeated Voellmy, Switzerland; Naegeli, Switzerland, defeated Henneberger, Switzerland.

The scores of the leaders: Dr. Alekhine 9—1, Dr. Euwe and Flohr 8½—2½, Sultan Khan 8—3, Bernstein 7—4, H. Johner and Naegeli 5½—5½, Bogoljubow 5—5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	54	38	.587
Chicago	50	42	.543
Boston	48	46	.511
Philadelphia	50	48	.510
St. Louis	45	47	.489
New York	43	47	.478
Brooklyn	45	50	.474
Cincinnati	41	58	.414

RESULTS JULY 26

New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 5 (10 innings).
Chicago 7, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 12, St. Louis 6.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	65	38	.631
Buffalo	60	44	.577
Baltimore	57	46	.553
Montreal	53	48	.525
Rochester	54	52	.509
Jersey City	48	59	.449
Reading	43	62	.410
Toronto	36	67	.350

RESULTS JULY 26

Rochester 7, Montreal 5.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 4.
Newark 3, Reading 2.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	30	.684
Cleveland	55	39	.585
Philadelphia	57	41	.582
Washington	53	43	.552
Detroit	50	42	.543
St. Louis	43	51	.457
Chicago	31	61	.337
Boston	23	70	.247

RESULTS JULY 26

St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
New York at Cleveland (postponed).
Philadelphia at Detroit (postponed).

RETAKE WALES YACHT TROPHY

HALIFAX, July 27 (AP)—W. R. Macaskill's Highlander yesterday brought the Prince of Wales Trophy back to the Royal Nova Scotia yacht squadron for the first time in five years. Highlander finished 57 seconds ahead of Cyclone, owned by J. Wells, summer resident of Chester, N. S. Cyclone was entered in the recent New London-Bermuda ocean race, but dropped out when trouble developed in her rigging. The trophy was donated by the late King Edward VII in 1850 when he visited Nova Scotia as the Prince of Wales. The Chester club held it the last four years.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 80

JOHN H. BURNETT

Cleveland Indians, American League

Born in Bartow, Fla., Nov. 1, 1906. Five feet 11 inches in height and weighs about 175 pounds. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. First played organized baseball with the Cleveland club of the American League in 1927. Went with Cleveland direct from the University of Florida. Indians farmed him to Terre Haute of the Three-I League for part of 1928 and to New Orleans of Southern Association for part of 1929. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1927—Cleveland, American League	lf	17	.000
1928—Cleveland, American League	lf	3	.500
1929—Cleveland, American League	ss	19	.152
1930—Cleveland, American League	ss-3b	84	.312
1931—Cleveland, American League	ss-2b	111	.300

ALONZO BEATS R. N. WILLIAMS

British Women Eliminated in Tennis Tourney at Seabright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 27—R. Norris Williams 2d, winner of the first cup of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the Achelis trophy, back in 1916, and the hero of many another famous battle on the Rumson Road courts, displayed some of his old-time skill yesterday in his nineteenth year here, but was unable to maintain his pace, and lost to Manuel Alonzo, also a famous internationalist, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Williams had his service and volleys working perfectly up to the seventh game of the second set; but his cunning deserted him abruptly at that point when leading at 4—3 and Alonzo ran out the set in three games, and took three more before Williams won another. The former national champion tried to improve, but only occasional flashes came and a series of nets ended the struggle.

The British ladies, Mrs. J. D. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, made their appearances in the women's singles, but were both eliminated before the close of the day by a pair of young Californians. Carolyn Babcock of Los Angeles, defeated Miss Ridley in the morning and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana eliminated Mrs. Pittman in the second round played in the afternoon. Both Americans showed good tennis; but the British pair failed to overcome the handicap of their voyage, and were far below the form they showed last season.

The two leading Californians, Helen M. Jacobs and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, as well as two midwestern girls and one each from Boston and Philadelphia, are the survivors in the singles. Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline had the hardest battle of the day, as Eleanor Goss, also a Seabright veteran, staged a fine battle, and took the second set. The final set went to 14 games before Miss Palfrey won 6—1, 2—6, 8—6. Mae Ceurvorst, the left-hander from Wichita, Kan., also had a hard struggle before she defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride, the former Penelope W. Anderson, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

The balance of the day was devoted to doubles, with the leading teams coming through easily, both among men and ladies. Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Gregory S. Mangin, John H. Doeg and R. N. Williams 2d, Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, and Lester R. Stoefen and William Robertson were the seeded teams. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Joan C. Ridley, England, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. J. D. Pittman, England, defeated Mrs. Edward Crane, Sea Bright, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, 6—1, 6—2.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Mary K. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Stamford, 10—8, 6—0.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Mrs. C. E. Muhl, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Eleanor Goss, New York, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Mrs. J. D. Pittman, England, 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Joseph Case, Philadelphia, defeated Harris B. Fischer, Rumson, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

John H. Doeg, Newark, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, 6—3, 6—4.

Manuel Alonzo, New York, defeated R. Norris Williams 2d., Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., 9—7, 6—3.

Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Carlos Aranha, Brazil, 6—0, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Joseph Case, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, N. S. N., 6—3, 9—7.

Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, 6—3, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, defeated G. H. Miles Jr., Rumson, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Carolyn Babcock and Virginia B. Rice, 6—3, 0—6, 6—3.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme and Marjorie L. Sachs, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke and Virginia Hilleary defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride and Mary K. Greef, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

S. B. Wood Jr. and G. S. Mangin defeated Harold Surface and Ray Palmer, 6—2, 6—2.

Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt and Maj. R. C. Van Vleit, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis defeated Joseph Case and Carl H. Fischer, 6—4, 6—4.

John H. Doeg and R. Norris Williams 2d defeated John Higgins and John Thomas, 6—4, 6—4.

E. W. Feibleman and Frank Bowden defeated Haley Fiske and G. H. Miles Jr., 6—2, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoeffen and William Robertson defeated Upshur Moorehead and Jay Carlisle, 6—1, 6—1.

CHAMPION LEADS QUALIFIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 27—With a card of 94, Virginia Pierce of Rutland, Vermont women's champion, led a field of 34 women golfers in the qualifying round of the fourth annual invitation golf tournament of the Green Mountain Girls' Golf Association at Equinox Links Club yesterday.

LACROSSE TEAM ON WAY

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 27 (CP)—Canada's Olympic lacrosse team set sail for Los Angeles and the Olympic games yesterday fortified by two victories over Pacific coast all-star teams. They scored a 4 to 3 victory over a Vancouver team Monday night. The first game was won, 9 to 8.

ICE HOCKEY IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 27—When ice hockey is played nowhere else California views the spectacle. Glendale and Los Angeles teams recently played a game here.

Mercer and Clay Bowl Brilliantly

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH INTER-COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Inn'gs Led	B'h'd	AWR	Pts
Kent	10	2	1	5	3	163
Yorkshire	10	2	3	1	3	180
Sussex	9	0	2	2	4	167
Nott'ghamshr	9	3	4	2	1	160
Lancashire	6	2	5	3	3	136
Surrey	4	1	0	2	3	123
Middlesex	5	3	0	5	0	120
Hampshire	6	5	1	0	1	114

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—Brilliant bowling by J. Mercer and J. C. Clay, two Glamorganshire stalwarts, in Somersetshire's second innings at Cowbridge, not only made sure of their team's victory in the English intercounty championship match, but gave Somersetshire the unhappy distinction of being dismissed for the lowest score against a Welsh side since it became a first-class county in 1921. Mercer took six wickets for 15 runs and Clay 4 for 19 and Somerset's innings terminated at 40, 9 fewer than the previous lowest against Glamorgan—that of Lancashire at Liverpool in 1924. The full scores of this match, in which Glamorganshire was victorious by an innings and 153 runs, were: Glamorganshire 281 (M. J. Turnbull 81), Somersetshire 88 and 40.

Another match that provided a definite result was Lancashire's win by 132 runs over Leicestershire at Manchester. The scores were 248 and 155 for the home team and 141 and 130 for Leicestershire. Edward Paynter, with 76 in the first innings and 90 in the second was Lancashire's top scorer, while the best effort for the visitors was by L. G. Berry, who contributed 53 in the opening venture.

Warwickshire gained its fourth victory of the season when it defeated Worcestershire at Birmingham by 6 wickets. The visitors aided by 116 from M. Martin, South African, in his first season with Worcestershire, collected the fair score of 287 and Warwickshire replied with 291. R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire's skipper, then had a good spell with the ball taking 5 wickets for 32 and Worcestershire's second innings closed for 81. Warwickshire then required 77 for victory which it obtained with 6 wickets to spare.

Rain, which played a prominent part in the early performances of the 1932 intercounty cricket drama, staged a successful comeback in several matches scheduled to finish yesterday. Five out of eight championship games that commenced Saturday were drawn and in two of them no play was possible after the first day.

As the result of these games Kent, Yorkshire and Sussex, the three leading teams in the standing, had to be content with 4, 5 and 4 points, respectively. Yorkshire gained its extra point by virtue of its one-run lead over Nottinghamshire in the first innings of a drawn game at Nottingham. The Notts men batted first and were dismissed for a meager 168 of which William Walker hit 53. G. C. Macaulay, the former bank clerk, was in good form with the ball and claimed 5 Notts victims for 49. There was no play possible on the second day and Yorkshire had to bat extremely warily in its final stages of the game on a soft pitch before it managed to pass its rival's total with 4 wickets in hand. Maurice Leyland, the left-handed batsman, was 52 not out when Yorkshire had obtained its 169.

Kent played Surrey at the Oval and the scores before the game was abandoned were Surrey 231, Kent 158 for 5 wickets. The best batting items, D. R. Jardine 74 and T. F. Shepherd 41 for Surrey and 44, not out, by I. Akers-Douglas and 44 by F. E. Woolley for the visitors. Sussex's ruined game at Clacton against Essex was confined to one day during which Sussex scored 261 for 8 wickets declared, E. H. Bowley obtaining 108.

In two games where no play was possible yesterday Gloucestershire took 5 points for a first-innings lead against Hampshire at Bournemouth as did Middlesex for the same thing against Northamptonshire at Peterborough. The scores of these two games were Hampshire 141, Gloucestershire 232 for 4 wickets. Northamptonshire 95 and 48 for 3 and Middlesex 214.

In a first-class game outside the county championship the Indian tourists defeated a side representing Scotland at Broughty Ferry by 200 runs. Wazir Ali was again in brilliant form for the tourists and was responsible for 126 runs in the second innings and the only other players to get over the 30 mark were J. G. Navle 43, in the Indian's second innings, and A. McTavish in Scotland's second. The full scores were, Indians 136 and 245 and Scotland 81 and 110.

HORN WINS TWO RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 27—Dennis Horn, England's 25-mile cycling champion, demonstrated his superiority over the pick of the country's riders here recently by winning the two chief events at the Manchester Wheelers' forty-fifth annual race meet on the Manchester Athletic Club grounds, when he won the one-lap (502 yards) invitation scratch race, nosing out Jack E. Sibbit, England's 1000-yard champion, in 34⅘s. and the 10-mile invitation scratch race in 23m. 7⅖s.. A. White, a former winner, finished second in the 10-mile event. The shorter race was run off in heats, Sibbit winning one and Horn the other.

TWO GOLFERS UNDER PAR

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Walter Kozak, North Hills professional, got away to a running start on the field in the Long Island open golf championship yesterday when he shot a great 68, three under par for the Garden City Country Club course, in the first round of the 72-hole medal play event. Kozak and one other of the field of 180 starters, Jimmy Hines, of Hempstead, alone were able to better par for the opening round. Hines, with 16 pars and two birdies, came in with a 69 early in the day. Third place at the quarter pole went to Capt. Ernest P. Carter, an amateur from Sands Point, the only player to exactly equal par, 71.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	69	48	.590
Hollywood	67	50	.573
San Francisco	61	53	.535
Los Angeles	59	56	.513
Seattle	55	61	.474
Sacramento	53	64	.453
Oakland	52	64	.448
Missions	48	68	.414

RESULTS JULY 26

Sacramento 6, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 9, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 9, Missions 4.
Hollywood 5, Seattle 4.

CRICKET GAME HALTED BY RAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27—The last game of the Australian cricket team here was halted yesterday by rain. The visitors were strongly in the lead when the game stopped, the score then standing 187 to 107. Don Bradman knocked out 41 runs in 20 minutes. I. K. Joyce was high scorer for the Illinois team with 25 runs. The Anzacs went from here to Winnipeg to meet there an all-Canadian team.

Greeks Pay Honor To Nation's Heroes

Deliberations on policies and reports of officers of the Greek-American Progressive Association continued today at the Hotel Statler, where more than 500 delegates of the association from all over the United States and Canada are meeting in annual convention. Mr. Vasilios Hamouzakos, Boston attorney, is chairman of the convention committee, considered to be the highest honor of the week.

A feature of today's session was the honoring of Greek heroes. At the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown the delegates paid tribute to Dr. Michael Anagnostopolous, one of the world's great workers in behalf of the blind. In Somerville, the statue of George Dilboy, World War hero, was decorated. Mr. George P. Rose, national grand president of the order, spoke.

Last night more than 30 new members were admitted to the organization.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 American Legion program.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 American Legion convention program.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 Harvard Gold Coast Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Whistling Dick."
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 Larry Lamplough, tenor.
5:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 American Legion Program.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Richmond Minton, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, Special Goldman Band Concert to American Bandmasters' Association.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Merle Alcock; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 Del's Musical Sampler.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; popular.
7:45, CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Professor Henry McLemor."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press" talk.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, popular programs.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 National Convention Greek-American Progressive Association program.
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—"Personal Responsibility in Business," Judge Samuel W. Greene.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Talk on Japan.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Melody Men.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Pop Concert.

WEEI

8:00

SMOOTH COURSE FORECAST FOR U. S. AND MEXICO

Seminar Hears Vital Issues Between Nations no Longer Exist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—Future relations between the United States and Mexico will run a much smoother course than that of the past, is the opinion expressed by Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago. In analyzing Mexican-American affairs, he told the Seminar in Mexico that situations which had given rise to acrimonious disputes and even armed conflicts between the two countries, no longer exist.

Professor Wright, a keen observer of Pan-American relations, points out that the questions of territorial claims and boundary disputes were the principal causes of conflict in the past. The problem of territorial sovereignty long has been settled and the frontier has been defined except for the problem brought up by the shifting of the Rio Grande River channel and this has been submitted to a neutral tribunal. Another cause of disputes in the past were the Indian raids over the border, but this has long passed into history.

The more serious problems which have been or are now the subject of diplomatic discussion are what he terms "pecuniary" and chiefly concerned with American investments in this country. He lists four subjects—the agrarian laws, which resulted in the partition of agricultural lands; the alien land law, which, in substance, provides that a foreigner waives the right of diplomatic representation to hold property within the country; the petroleum or sub-soil laws which place restrictions on mining and oil producing; and the question arising out of the loss of foreign owned property due to revolution.

Touching on the question of the Monroe Doctrine which all Latin-American countries are inclined to regard with certain reservations as to the intent of the United States, Professor Wright sees the Mexican attitude ameliorated in the repudiation of the Roosevelt corollary. Professor Wright is also of the opinion that United States Government, despite the Monroe Doctrine, would interpose no objections to any of the League of Nations' agencies acting as a referee or umpire in the pacific settlement of Pan-American disputes.

Speaking of Mexican-American relations, he said, "Although the policies of both countries have through most of their history been favorable to pacific settlement, this might not appear from a perusal of the history of their relations. This history has been stained by one war and 40 interventions, ending with the Vera Cruz expedition of 1914, and the Pershing pursuit of Villa of 1916. All have involved military invasion of Mexican soil by United States forces. The incidents other than the war of 1846-48 have ranged in duration from 24 hours to 11 months, and in troops employed from one dozen to 12,000."

Outlining the problems now pending between the two countries, Professor Wright turns his attention to treaties and other instruments to which the two countries have become parties.

The first general pacific settlement between modern nations was the Guadaloupe Hidalgo treaty which has an article, while not containing a positive obligation to submit anything to arbitration, nevertheless, "imports a strong moral duty to utilize only pacific means."

"Both states are, however, bound by the Pan American conciliation treaties of 1923 and 1929 and by the pecuniary claims arbitration treaties of 1902, 1906, and 1911," he continued. "Both assigned the Pan-American arbitration treaty of 1929, which Mexico has ratified with a mild reservation respecting claims not yet fully adjudicated in Mexican courts.

"On the other hand, the United States Senate approved the treaty on Jan. 19, 1932, with a serious reservation requiring that alll submissions be made with the consent of the Senate."

Grain Commission Says Issue Hidden By Chicago Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Avoidance of the 60 days suspension of the Chicago Board of Trade was declared possible Monday by the Federal Grain Futures Commission replying to what it termed "misleading statements by the president of the Board of Trade." The suspension referred to was based on charges that the Board of Trade had discriminated against the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

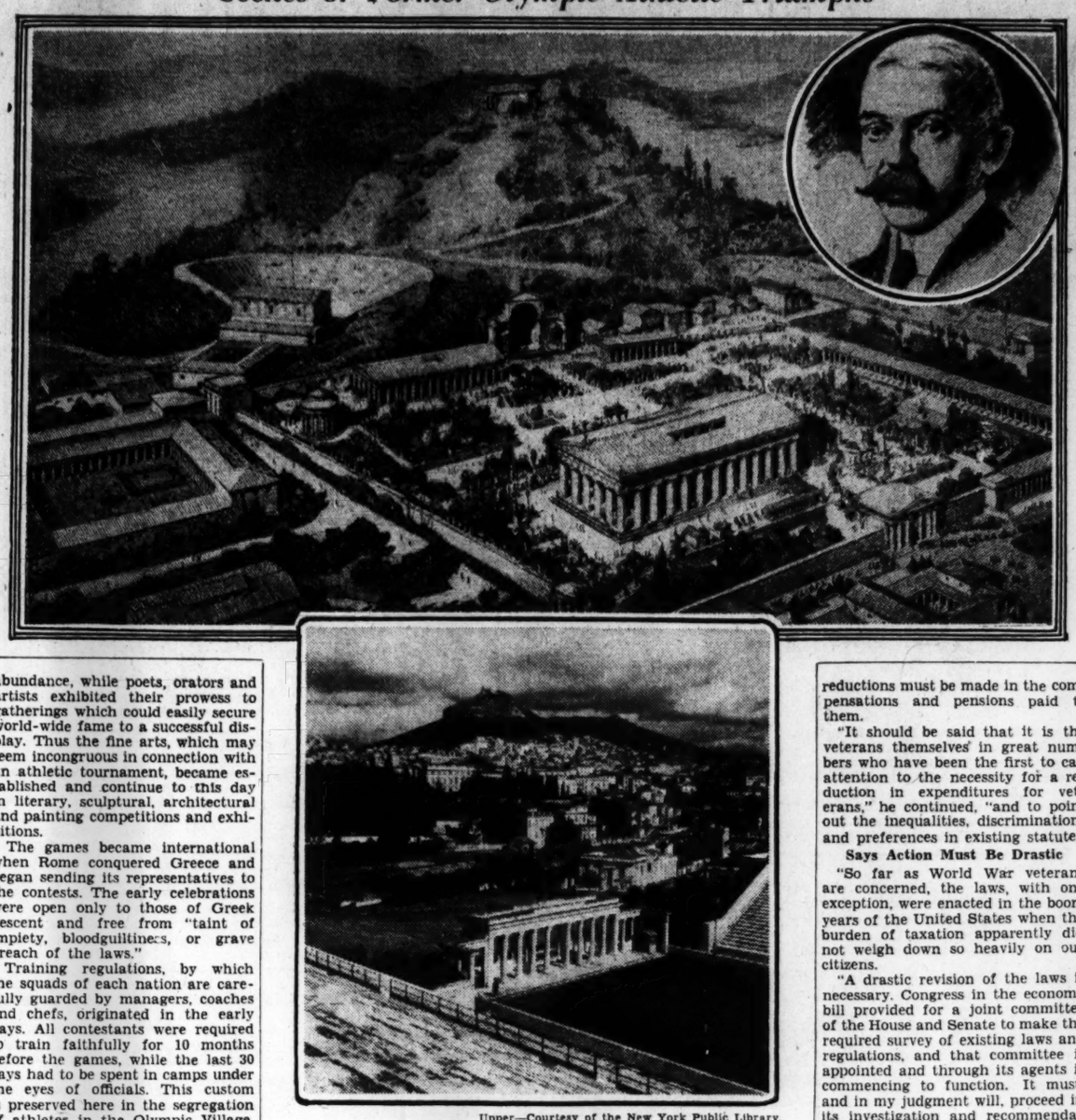
In a prepared statement the commission said in part: "The officers of the Board of Trade and their lawyers know quite well that in the end the operations of the board need not be suspended. If they are making public statements on the subject they should reassure the grain trade instead of creating uneasiness by statements as to the injurious effects of suspension of the board's operation."

The members of the Grain Futures Commission explained that after a hearing it had concluded that the Chicago Board of Trade had illegally denied trading privileges to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

"There is nothing in this case except the question whether the Farmers' National shall have full membership on the Board of Trade," the statement continued, "and a penalty has been contingently provided for, sufficiently severe, to insure administration of the Farmers' National if the courts hold it is entitled to membership."

The commission's statement has been interpreted by representatives of the Grade Trade Association as an attempt to soften the attitude of the Board of Trade. It came in the midst of anxiety expressed by farmers in telegrams to the Farm Board. The telegrams declared that the closing of the exchange might work hardship on the farmers, instead of benefiting them, about the time the new wheat crop is coming on the market.

Scenes of Former Olympic Athletic Triumphs



Upper—Courtesy of the New York Public Library. Bottom—© Publishers' Photo Service. Inset—The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE GREEK MET GREEK—AND OTHERS

Top: Olympia, Greece, as It Looked in the Days of the Early Olympic Games. Bottom: A View of Athens, Where the Games Were Renewed in 1896 and Where They Were Held a Decade Later. Inset: Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, Who Was Most Influential in the Resumption of the Olympic Games as They Are Held Today.

Women Prominent In Olympic Games

(Continued from Page 1)

tions interested in an international athletic tournament, and the first one was held in Athens, as near as possible to the scene of the ancient contests.

At first the contests, now extended to 16 days, occupied only a single day. In later times five and six days were required to complete the sports. For a long time it is said the only contest was the stadion, or short footrace. Subsequently the diaulos, or race of two stadia, was introduced, and this was followed at the next celebration by the dolichos, or long run. This eventually led to the classic Marathon, and these short and long runs are the most thrilling features of the modern games.

Equestrian Contests

Pentathlon, wrestling, boxing and the race for four-horse chariots were added later and are preserved in the programs of the present. The four-horse chariot races, of course, survive in the various equestrian contests.

The spectacular opening and closing ceremonies, with the athletes parading in distinctive uniforms and carrying their national colors, originated in the first Olympiads. Early in the year of the games envoys were sent throughout the Greek world to invite the states to join in honor to Olympian Zeus, and thus the celebration soon became a national festival. The states sent sacred embassies to bring their offerings and vie with one another, not only in athletic sports, but in the splendor of their entertainment and equipment.

As today, the crowd of spectators included representatives from all parts of the nation and many were drawn from foreign lands by the reputation of the spectacle. Merchants and traders were there in abundance, while poets, orators and artists exhibited their prowess to gatherings which could easily secure world-wide fame to a successful display. Thus the fine arts, which may seem incongruous in connection with an athletic tournament, became established and continue to this day in literary, sculptural, architectural and painting competitions and exhibitions.

The games became international when Rome conquered Greece and began sending its representatives to the contests. The early celebrations were open only to those of Greek descent and free from "taint of impiety, bloodguiltiness, or grave breach of the laws."

Training regulations, by which the squads of each nation are carefully guarded by managers, coaches and chefs, originated in the early days. All contestants were required to train faithfully for 10 months before the games, while the last 30 days had to be spent in camps under the eyes of officials. This custom is preserved here in the segregation of athletes in the Olympic Village, on the outskirts of Los Angeles, a modern subdivision of bungalows in which the athletes will live in small groups under strict supervision.

Original Starting Block

Starting blocks for track sprinting events, which have obtained some use in collegiate circles in the United States, but are not approved internationally, may find justification in their prototypes of the earliest Olympics.

In those days the course was marked at both ends by a marble sill, about 80 feet long and 18 inches wide, in which were two grooves to give a foothold in starting. The modern starting block is a device of metal bars and wooden foot braces spiked into the cinder track, each contestant providing his own and setting it to his liking.

The original Olympic stadium was an oblong plain inclosed by sloping banks of earth, in contrast to the modern arena here of concrete and steel, capable of seating 105,000 spectators.

Origin of the amateur requirement is seen in the sacred and patriotic character of the ceremonies. The first day was given to sacrifices, especially to Zeus, while the officials and the contestants took solemn oaths, the former to judge fairly, the latter that they had observed the prescribed training and would compete with fairness.

The necessity for maintaining amateur standards, which resulted in eliminating soccer or association football from the games here, is shown by the circumstance that professionalism brought about the discontinuation of the games as opposed to the interests of Christianity.

The games, reaching their height in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., came under a gradual change. Training became more and more a profession. In Roman times, although the crowds and the splendor continued, nearly all the competitors became professional athletes against whose mode of life physicians and moralists alike directed censure. Hence the abolition of the games late in the fourth century A. D.

Reëstablishment of the games on the plane of the highest national patriotism and the most sincere amateurism is strictly in accord with their earliest traditions. On the last days of the festival the victors received in front of the temple the crowns of wild olive from the sacred tree, which were the only prizes, and were banqueted by the State of Elis at the Prytanieon. Victors returned home in triumph to enter their cities in chariots, often through a breach in the walls, with songs and processions. Their praises were sung by poets, and in many cities thereafter they lived at public expense. The latter custom, of course, has been abandoned as incompatible with true amateurism.

A handsomely engraved certificate has replaced the crown of olive leaves. The poets have been succeeded by newspaper sporting writers. The banquets continue, with modern improvements, and there have also been changes in chariots.

Pentathlon is Changed

The pentathlon, one of the chief features of the early games, is not the same as it used to be. It now consists of horseback riding cross-country, fencing, pistol shooting, swimming and cross-country running. The original pentathlon consisted of running, jumping, throwing the javelin and the discus, and wrestling.

In this event it is necessary to show all-around ability. Then the running was for 600 Olympic feet or about 630 English feet. The jumping was for distance, not height, and was probably analogous to the modern hop, step and jump. The ground was softened to a distance of 50 feet, and the records say that two men cleared 52 and 55 feet, respectively.

The javelin was a light spear, thrown with the aid of a strap wrapped about the shaft, by which a rotary motion and greater distance and accuracy were secured. The discus was a plate of bronze, probably lens-shaped, and much heavier than the one now in use. The best discus throw recorded was 95 feet.

Business to Conduct Drive for Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

template regular expenditures during the current year at least $800,000,000 under those of the last year. The reduction in the amounts voted by Congress, in total of over $800,000,000, as urged by the chamber, has been achieved. In fact, reduction in appropriations may surpass the $800,000,000 figure by $200,000,000 to $300,000,000."

Coolidge Is Selected To Conduct National Campaign for Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27 — Former President Coolidge has been chosen to head the National Advisory Council of the National Economy League, it was announced at a private dinner to delegates from many states who attended the organization's first national meeting last night.

In order to secure advice and guidance of the highest authority in its efforts for governmental economy, with particular reference to the vast and growing expenditure of veterans' relief, the league has persuaded leading statesmen of both political parties and the commanders of the Army and Navy in the World War to serve on the advisory council, the announcement said. Among other members of the council are Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Gen. John J. Pershing, Admiral William S. Sims, and Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

A national committee of 270 members is to be chosen by state delegations, and a national executive committee of 15 persons, headed by Mr. Grenville Clark, was named yesterday. The national executive committee will confer on the tentative "declaration of purposes" presented at the meeting and take under consideration several amendments and substitutions made from the floor for the purpose of clarifying or crystallizing the aims of the document.

Seek to Halt Waste

According to the declaration the purposes of the league are to "cooperate with other nonpartisan citizens' organizations concerned with the reduction of governmental expenses and taxes," and to work for "the reduction of all wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures, which have risen to the point where they threaten the public credit and sap the resources of the people, and thus to compel the reduction of the taxes which these rising expenditures ultimately exact from all the people."

The first aim of the league was said to be the elimination of approximately $450,000,000 annual payments to Spanish-American and World War veterans who suffered no disability in service. Several delegates urged that the league coöperate with the American Legion, and that a representative group of World War veterans be included in the organization.

"I believe that if we approach the problem in the proper spirit, the American Legion will back this movement to the limit," Mr. Jeremiah H. Evarts of Vermont said, speaking from the floor.

"We should not criticize the American Legion and the Veterans' Bureau unduly, or single them out from bureaus in Washington from which come other abuses. We should also avoid giving the impression that we are trying to create a new political party. We are not a political party.

"We should demand the elimination of nonessential government activities and a cessation of the usurpation of state functions by the Federal Government."

Without any new veterans' legislation, the amount of veterans' payments in 1966 will reach $3,800,000,000 a year, Mr. Charles M. Mills estimated.

Representative Royal C. Johnson, (R.) of South Dakota, declared that 25 cents of each governmental tax dollar is going to veterans of American wars and that it had become increasingly self-evident that some reductions must be made in the compensations and pensions paid to them.

"It should be said that it is the veterans themselves in great numbers who have been the first to call attention to the necessity for a reduction in expenditures for veterans," he continued, "and to point out the inequalities, discriminations and preferences in existing statutes.

Says Action Must Be Drastic

"So far as World War veterans are concerned, the laws, with one exception, were enacted in the boom years of the United States when the burden of taxation apparently did not weigh down so heavily on our citizens.

"A drastic revision of the laws is necessary. Congress in the economy bill provided for a joint committee of the House and Senate to make the required survey of existing laws and regulations, and that committee is appointed and through its agents is commencing to function. It must, and in my judgment will, proceed in its investigation and recommendations ruthlessly but fairly."

The resolution established the national organization, provided that the national committee shall meet not later than Dec. 15, 1932, in Washington, or such other place as may be determined by the national executive committee. At the December meeting a constitution and by-laws are to be adopted, permanent officers chosen and the national organization incorporated "if such incorporation is deemed advisable."

Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt was named secretary of the national committee.

LOAN AIDS JOBLESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 27—A loan of $100,000 for municipal repair work was agreed to yesterday by banks here on terms negotiated by the Government. This move, by making possible immediate help for the unemployed, is expected to put an end to further disorders.

Rioting which took place Monday following failure of a crowd of unemployed to obtain an interview with the Acting Premier, Mr. H. A. Winter, was said to be due to failure of the Government in its negotiations with the banks for a $100,000 loan to proceed with the repair of the city streets.

VIRGINIANS OBSERVE POST-OFFICE BIRTHDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 27—At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a post rider galloped from the office of the Virginia Gazette, historic newspaper plant at Williamsburg, Va., with a sack of letters similar to those of the Colonial period. His destination was the William and Mary Airport on the outskirts of the town where the mail pouch was placed aboard a plane, taken to Fort Lee, and received by Postmaster Berkeley Williams of Richmond.

At the Richmond office, the letters were officially canceled and sent to the various destinations through the regular postal system. This event marked Virginia's part in the national celebration of the 157th anniversary of the United States postal service. It depicted the earliest method of mail carrying through the fast system of automobile and airplane.

Customs Lifted On Imports For Display Purposes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The international character of the foreign buildings in Rockefeller Center is emphasized by a special regulation permitting entry of goods from abroad under bond without prepayment of customs duty when intended for exhibition and subsequent sale. The provision was contained in a bill which President Hoover signed this week.

The legislation will apply chiefly to goods imported for display in the British and French buildings and the proposed Italian and German buildings on the Fifth Avenue front. The privileges will extend, however, to all the buildings in the Center.

All imported articles brought into this country under this special provision are to be subject at the expiration of two years to the import duty then in force, unless they have been sold or exported from the United States prior to that time.

Although some of the details of the new law are unique, similar legislation was passed on two previous occasions. Certain foreign goods were permitted entry into the Grand Central Palace without prepayment of customs duties by an act of Aug. 22, 1912, in favor of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York City. In 1925, the Sixty-eighth Congress passed a public resolution granting similar privileges in connection with an International Trade Exhibition in New Orleans.

The legislation just enacted gives Rockefeller Center the right to hold both temporary and permanent exhibitions and also allows the Center to pass this right on to its tenants.

MOTORMAN SAVES DOG; GETS MEDAL

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Mr. Joseph J. Krankoff, motorman of the Brooklyn-Manhattan subway, received the T. J. Oakley Rhinelander Gold Medal Monday because he refused to run down a Pomeranian dog with his train.

He was complimented for his "splendid courage and humanity" in saving the animal's life. About a month ago the dog found its way onto the elevated tracks of the Queen's branch. Krankoff throttled his train down for about a mile and telephoned ahead to have the dog removed.

EUROPE FAVORS LOWER TARIFFS, BUTLER STATES

Strengthening of Pact of Paris Also Approved, Educator Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Practical steps for improving trade and commerce by removing and reducing tariff barriers and restrictive administrative regulations, and measures for implementing the Pact of Paris, are among the most seriously discussed questions in Europe today, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Dr. Butler, who returned here yesterday on the Majestic, of the White Star Line, said he had had opportunity to discuss pressing international problems with many leaders of opinion in various European countries, particularly in Great Britain and France.

"It is believed everywhere that the best way to promote trade and commerce is through upbuilding of new international economic units," Dr. Butler said. "Opinion is moving very rapidly toward the accomplishment, at least in some degree, of the noble ends which M. Briand had in mind when he proposed the economic unity of Europe. It is highly probable that some practical steps in this direction will be taken in the not distant future. The proposed economic units may be as many as three, or even four, in number. The noteworthy Lausanne Convention helps to pave the way for this."

Regarding steps which should be taken to implement the Pact of Paris, Dr. Butler said the proposal that the powers signatory to that instrument should meet in the near future and formally agree on some definite policy in case any one of their number should break its pledge and begin hostilities is "everywhere received with great interest and usually with marked approval."

"It is becoming increasingly clear that should any power signatory to the Pact of Paris violate that pact, the other signatory powers have no choice between either aiding and abetting the violator by continuing to furnish the pledge-breaker with supplies and instruments of war, or, on the other hand, discountenancing such violation by declining to have economic and financial relations with the pledge-breaker while the pledge-breaking continues," he said.

"The notion, expressed in some quarters in the United States that such action would be equivalent to war is everywhere scouted as ridiculous. Many important leaders of opinion in Europe greatly hope that the Government of the United States will speedily invite such a conference. They point with satisfaction to the fact that this step is definitely supported by declarations in both party platforms adopted by the recent conventions in Chicago."

Discussing United States affairs, Dr. Butler reiterated his often repeated declarations in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Dressing For the Summer in Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR those who are among the vast army who will spend hot summer days in city offices or apartments, the selection of the right clothes to wear during the summer months yet remaining is important.

The best rule to follow in achieving smartness plus comfort is to choose both light and dark clothes; the light frocks washable and the dark ones sheer. As many accessories as possible should be purchased, for in that way variety at small expense is attained. The accessories to be worn en suite should be either all white or all colorful. Nothing is quite so cool or summery as white, and the business woman knows that this fresh touch may be most economically added to outfits through white beads, lingerie, immaculate gloves, shoes and bag.

Clean and Cool

Accessories which have all the dash and verve of expensive items often may be picked up for a song. Moreover, if a woman is clever with her needle or crochet hook, she can make several charming wardrobe vivacities herself.

Most of this season's sundries lend themselves to home cleaning via soapsuds. Pigskin handbags, for instance, so very new this season, are quickly refreshed by a stiff brush or a damp soapy cloth. An oblong envelope handbag has a crisp linen cover, embroidered ever so discreetly in one corner, and this case may be slipped off for repeated launderings. Any woman with even a little needle dexterity can make several covers for such a purse and not only match her frocks prettily but see as well that the bag always presents a fresh face to the world. White gloves, without which no summer outfit would be complete, are seen in many different styles, lengths and materials, but without an exception they are washable. While white pigskin and white washable kid are very swagger, many women like to have a pair or so of fabric gloves on hand, chiefly because they dry faster than leather gloves. Cotton mesh gloves, the newest fashion this year, are cool as well as fashionable, and they, too, dry quickly. Crocheted berets and matching scarfs, smart turbans, and "softies" or cotton hats with tiny narrow brims can all be laundered. Even the costume jewelry may be kept dainty by baths in soap and water.

The woman who is city-bound needs as many cotton frocks as her sister summering in the country. But the similarity ends with the material, for cotton city clothes are more formal in color and style than cotton sports clothes. The business woman selects cotton because it is the coolest material on the market, but the models she wears have a dignity unlike that of a tennis frock and certainly unlike that of a "house dress."

Some of the smartest cotton frocks for city wear are developed in printed linen. In spite of the prejudice against linen for its wrinkling propensities, this material is very popular. Possibly this is because a soft grade of linen is used and when the material is covered with figured designs the wrinkling is less noticeable. Many charming frocks in clear blue, forest-green and beet-red designs with dainty organdie collars and cuffs are seen. Eyelet-embroidered frocks and cut-out batiste frocks are also smart.

For All Occasions

In dark dresses, the city woman finds that the printed and plain sheer frocks with their accompanying bolero jackets are a wise investment. Second in practicality is a silk suit with which she may wear many different types of blouse, fluffy or plain, according to the occasion.

Some business women like several other frocks in addition to these fundamentals, such as a practical tailored spectator silk frock of chalk crêpe in a delicate or blithe shade; or a printed silk semitailored frock with white flowers or leaves on a dark background. Dresses of this sort are suitable for office wear and still serve other purposes.

Dinner engagements in the city, however, especially if there is to be dancing, call for yet another type of frock. Since the dress is worn upon the street and since it is still daylight at dinner time, a sheer frock is a good selection. It may be in a dark or a jewel color and should be ankle-length and décolleté. A clever jacquette with the briefest of cap sleeves makes this suitable for street and sunshine. Tiny lace hats and elbow-length kid gloves are worn with such a frock. Two other possibilities for the restaurant-dinner costume are organdy and flowered chiffon.

The Work of Brenda Putnam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Folger Shakespearean Memorial Library on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., which was dedicated last April on Shakespeare's anniversary, is set in a formal garden which, on the Capitol side, frames a fountain surmounted with a life-sized figure of Puck carved in Alabama marble and modeled by Miss Brenda Putnam. The sculptor

By DeWitt Ward, New York-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miss Brenda Putnam

smiled a bit wistfully in answer to my question as to the genesis of her figure of Puck.

"Mr. Folger shortly before he passed on, expressed the wish that the subject should be Puck," she said. "One, of course, thinks of Puck as a woodsy, elusive creature, in an informal setting among bosky dells and fern-fringed, tree-shadowed pools, whereas the whole setting for this Puck is uncompromisingly white marble architecture in the rear and a formal marble wall and three-tiered basins of water below him. So the figure had to be architectural in shape, though I tried to express some whimsical outlook in the face and uplifted hands."

Although Brenda Putnam is one of the better known of the younger women sculptors, she had, before her sculptural career, found a place for herself as a pianist on the concert stage. And as a writer of children's stories she has given joy to many. But it is in the field of sculpture that she has found her career. From her first success as the winner of the Helen Foster Barnard Prize in the National Academy of Design in 1922 she has found constant, widening recognition culminating in the Puck fountain piece at the Folger Library.

Her work has centered largely in infants' portraits, outdoor pieces and in the portrait busts of the outstanding personalities of the music world to which she herself might at one time have laid claim. Her sundials on the estates of Silas W. Holland in Rye, N. Y., and Archer Huntington at Brook Green, S. C., are outstanding examples of her work in garden sculpture.

Apprenticeship

"An unusual profession for women?" She puckered her brow. She appeared to rebel at the very suggestion that there was any profession in which a woman could not excel. "It's true," she went on, "that women as a rule haven't the brawn to carve their own marble. But keep in mind, please, that there's hardly a sculptor, man or woman, who now carves his own marble. No, she doesn't need brawn. What she does need is the mental equipment and infinite patience, together with constant energy—but not physical strength—to model in the clay.

"You see, in one way, a man has the advantage. After he leaves school he usually apprentices himself to a master sculptor. Thus he learns through actual experience all the mechanics of the profession. In odd moments he sweeps the floor, builds the fire, hauls packing cases about, cuts through 3-inch iron pipes, and climbs up and down 20-foot scaffoldings. Now you could hardly expect a chivalrous American sculptor to permit a woman to do this for him. Especially if the woman is little and couldn't anyway!" she laughed.

Long Period of Training

"So most of us have to pick up our technical knowledge haphazardly. Whatever practical knowledge I possess, beyond that which I learned in art school, I had to absorb vicariously through books and through the long, painful process of blundering blindly but seeing the light a little clearer after each blunder was made. This perhaps accounts for the fact that women, although they have as creative imaginations as the men, seem in general to lack the power of carrying out their ideas to as great a technical competence.

"There is a rich reward for women in the field of sculpture. But by reward I don't mean financially. For if that is the goal of the beginner then she should look elsewhere. A girl without financial backing should think thrice before embarking on this career. I had five years of expensive training, followed by 10 years of hard, uphill work before I was able myself to pay the bills of the butcher, baker, and candlestick maker—and not forgetting the insistent landlord.

"By reward I mean that at the very least sculpture will develop her sense of form and will open her eye to see the lovely forms everywhere in the melodious curves of hills, in trees, rocks, and houses. And in her own home. And in the unconscious grace of all living things. I feel strongly that the woman who attempts to make sculpture a profession, even if unsuccessful, will be enriched her whole life long by having made the try." J. L.

By DeWitt Ward, New York-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Puck," a Figure for a Fountain Designed by Brenda Putnam for the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library, Washington, D. C.

By Toulgouat, Paris-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Evening Gown of Pale Pink Cire Jersey With a Bow of Cherry Colored Satin on the Shoulder and a Convenient Little Pocket on the Side of the Bodice. From Mme. Schiaparelli.

Club Women as Wise Spenders

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ARE we club women because we are more thoughtful of the welfare of others? Or, are we more considerate of others because of our training as club women?" This significant question is asked in the Wisconsin Club Woman, and was suggested as a result of the findings by Wisconsin women when following the Wise Spending Study Program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This program, stressing on the part of women the importance of an economic adjustment to their buying habits, has been developed by the federation and the United States Department of Commerce. It has been accepted as a major project in many clubs during the past season, and will continue to take a prominent place on future programs.

The phase of the program which deals with the unfortunate habit of buying carelessly and later returning goods which the merchant has a right to suppose that he has sold has inspired a bit of paraphrasing of Shakespeare by Mrs. M. Casewell Heine of New Jersey, as follows:

To shop; or not to shop;—that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in mind to buy and then exchange
The gowns that cost outrageous fortunes
Or to pay cash, letting credit go.
To charge! perchance to dream (ay there's the rub)
To pay next month when we may shuffle off
Those other debts, or by installments end them.
But that dread of something once forgot,
The undiscovered entry which we mourn,
Puzzles the will—the merchandise returns—
And make us rather wear the frills we have
Than search for other styles we know not of.

* * *

Whenever club women have discussed the quiz sheets which accompany the programs interest has been keen. In most cases the conclusions have been such as to raise the question asked by Wisconsin women. Women have been impressed with the fact that the type of women who are club leaders are not the women who are guilty of abusing the "return goods" privilege. They have further found that the abuses of that privilege are largely the result of thoughtlessness and are avoidable.

One of the results of this study has been a better understanding between retail merchants and women buyers. In some towns the merchants have been encouraged by women to announce that no more garments will be sent out on approval. It is too early yet to know how successful this policy will prove to be.

Any group that is interested to incorporate this study in next year's program can procure the outline and quiz sheets by addressing the United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Ask for the Wise Spending Study Program.

* * *

There are two parts to the program, one to be taken by the club and the other by the individual members; the club undertakes the study program and the individual members fill out the quiz sheets, this in order to obtain a cross section of woman opinion on the matters under consideration.

It is suggested that the local club assign several of its members to the work of preparing, for presentation at the group meetings, papers on the various subjects listed. To aid the members in covering their respective subjects the Department of Commerce has prepared brief digests and lists of publications, which are available from the Government, publishers, or local libraries.

Finland's "Little Dancer"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland

THE Finnish people are proud of the work of their "little dancer," and glad that they have been able to retain in their midst an artiste who, had she chanced to have been born nearer the center of Europe, would in all likelihood never have stayed in her own country at all.

But Maggie Gripenberg belongs to Finland and has always worked in Finland. Trained as a young girl to the work of a landscape painter, she gained in the studio her first concept of form and color. But to make pictures on canvas was not sufficient. She wanted to make pictures in sound, too, and she wanted to make pictures in movement. So she set to work, determined to discover some means whereby she might give expression, not only through herself but through others, to her art. She began to practice in Helsingfors, taking a few students at first, then more, until her work became well known.

"Dancing," says Maggie Gripenberg, "requires a perfect understanding of music, of color, and of motion—all three. And the motion must be of the whole form, a control which can be gained only through long and patient study."

To see Maggie Gripenberg at work with her senior students is the best way to understand her methods. Seated at her piano, she speaks to them only when it is necessary to set them in motion or to call a halt. During the rest of the lesson she talks in music played as the mood takes her and interpreted by the group of dancers.

Catching her meaning, her students reflect it in movement, portraying emotions and experiences clearly comprehensible to the onlooker, despite the fact that they are movements built upon impressions conceived much as a painter of the modern school conceives and transmits ideas rather than facts.

But this is the work of the senior students. Behind this work lie years of steady, painstaking practice, in which time values have been learned, exercises—quite ordinary, humdrum exercises—have been performed patiently; perfect balance has become servant rather than master, the art of interpretation evolving by slow, sometimes very slow, degrees.

Maggie Gripenberg would like to carry her art west over Europe, and through America, but then—and she lifts her shoulders with a sigh, "Other countries are very far away. Besides," she adds, "Finland is ready to appreciate—and, after all, Finland is my own country."

On the French Riviera

By ELENE FOSTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nice, France

THE pajama is doomed. There can be no question about it—by another summer or two at the most, this exotic garment will have entirely disappeared from the summer wardrobe. The evening pajama is already a thing of the past and although the beaches along this "azure coast" still teem with women in long trailing trousers of every color of the rainbow, I have the word of those in charge of the smart shops at Cannes and Monte Carlo, branches of Chanel, Worth, Molyneux, Lanvin and other Parisian dressmaking houses, that there is very little demand for this type of beach costume.

"Women are simply wearing out their last season's pajamas—they are not buying new ones," said the manager of the Maison Worth. "The smartest women are asking instead for the simple, one-piece frocks of tussore, heavy linen or cotton crepe."

It was Worth who launched last season the beach frock of heavy printed linen which was designed to be worn over the swimming suit in place of the pajama. This had a moderate success but apparently the time was not quite ripe for it, but now that women have tired of the cumbersome, uncomfortable trousers, the beach frock has come into its own and one sees it on all the fashionable plages.

This year's model is extremely practical. The bodice is quite high at the back of the neck and double-breasted with square cut neck at the front fastened with two rows of white pearl buttons. The skirt wraps around so that it is double across the front and it buttons to the waistline of the bodice with the same white buttons. This is very easy to put on over the bathing suit, much easier than the long pajama trousers and it has the appearance of a simple summer frock, so that one is properly dressed for luncheon or tea. The heavy crinkly crepes, usually with a small printed design, are the favorite materials for this. I saw one in jade-green with a small white figure worn by a young American girl at the Palm Beach Casino at Cannes, the other morning, with a scarf of wide stripes of green and white, jade green leather sandals and bag and a white beret, which was one of the most attractive of all the costumes at this fashionable bathing place.

Novel Beach Costumes

Another novelty which is very popular with the younger women is a knee-length divided skirt or wide knickers and a bolero jacket which may either be sleeveless or have short sleeves reaching halfway to the elbow. One of these costumes, which I saw at the Monte Carlo beach was of soft shantung in the natural color with little red dots, worn over a red swimming suit. The loose bolero had short sleeves and a narrow piping of red around the edges and there was a belt of red patent leather. Red leather sandals and bag and a big linen beach hat with a red ribbon around the crown completed this costume. Another costume on the same order was of linen in narrow diagonal stripes of bright blue and white worn over a white swimming suit. The bolero was short and sleeveless and had a band of plain blue linen around the neck and down the fronts and a wide folded girdle of the plain color twisted around the waist.

At Eden Roc, Antibes, which is the smartest of all the continental bathing places, the latest fad is loose knickers of heavy, natural-colored linen, creased down the front like a man's trousers and buttoned at the sides with white pearl buttons. These take the place of the pajamas and are worn with a tailored, short-sleeved shirt of bright colored cotton or linen.

Eden Roc, by the by, is by far the most unique and picturesque of all the Riviera resorts. On a cloudless summer day when the deep blue of the Mediterranean vies with a truly azure sky and the brown rocks are strewn with brightly colored mattresses and scores of bathers in the most bizarre of costumes dive into the blue waters or loll about in the bright sunshine, it is the most colorful scene imaginable.

Sun Tan Is Passé

This season's swimming suit is much the same as last year's save that it is a bit higher in the back, for it appears that sun-tanning, like the pajama, is on the wane. As a matter of fact, the beauty specialists are now substituting for the creams and lotions which were guaranteed to give one the color of an American Indian, creams which will prevent one from tanning.

Simplicity is the chief characteristic of the costumes worn at all the smart Riviera resorts for both day and evening. White is the favorite daytime color—a simple white frock of washable material (sinilec is a very satisfactory material for this), with a plain, short-sleeved bodice and slightly flaring skirt which comes to within 10 or 12 inches of the ground, with a colored belt and a loose, short-sleeved jacket matching the color of the belt. Powder blue, light shades of green, orange and geranium red are popular colors for the jacket and belt. Very few printed materials are used for either day or evening frocks, in fact, the dressier type of afternoon frock of printed chiffon, georgette or organdie is rarely seen on the Riviera.

The laces, satins and silk crepes have given place to frocks of pique, linen, jersey, organdie, organza and old-fashioned dotted Suisse muslin for the summer evening gown. Fortunately the nights are never damp on this azure coast, so that one may wear these light materials without fear of their becoming limp or crumpled. Nothing could be simpler or more summery than these new evening gowns which are made on the same simple lines as the daytime frocks, except that the skirts are ankle-length. A bright belt or flower or scarf is their only trimming. Linen embroidered all over in little dots or tiny flowers, organdie with embroidered dots of red or green or both colors, eyelet embroidery and dotted Suisse in peach, pale yellow, or blue with a white dot, worn over an organdie slip, are popular favorites. Organza, which is really a starched chiffon in narrow stripes of black and white, green and white and blue and white is one of the coolest and smartest of them all.

The short velvet jacket or cape remains the only fashionable summer evening wrap and this is usually of the color of the belt or flower used on the gown. Ruches of pleated tulle of a contrasting color are often worn in place of a scarf with the evening frock and the feather boa of Victorian days has also made its reappearance in uncurled ostrich or cock's feathers dyed a brilliant blue or green or red. It is these accessories which give chic and individuality to the simple evening costume.

Fashion Nuggets

Café-au-lait, a shade deeper than off-white, more of a chalk-beige, is a new evening shade. This color combined with chalk-blue (a soft azure-blue) makes a pleasant combination and is becoming to most types. The chalk-colored silks have a softness of color which not only is appealing but is extremely flattering.

The length of the suit coats is diversified, but to be properly gowned, one must use discretion in choosing the correct length for the occasion. The waist-length or bolero type is suitable for more dressy wear; the finger-tip length for morning and traveling, and the three-quarter length for spectators' sports.

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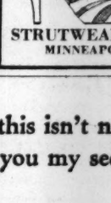
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THE HOME FORUM

The Widening Circle

AS A pebble dropped in a pool causes a widening circle of ripples, so a foreign post card that came to me recently caused a widening circle of thought. It led me to memories of old towns and tower-crowned hilltops, and to thoughts of smooth roads and echoing quarries. And, before it passed, the ripple touched both shores of the Atlantic and brought me a clearer understanding of each.

One thinks of it naturally in terms of ripples, for the post card showed stones and water. There were two springing arches of an old stone bridge, and on the pier between them a quaint small chapel glowing in yellow sunlight, its walls and tiny belfry mirrored in glassy whorls of flowing water. Halfway across the swirling brightness of the river the bridge stops, like an old song broken off midway, leaving the rest to memory.

Sur le pont d'Avignon
L'on y danse, l'on y danse—

And with the broken bridge and the old refrain, there came back a memory of discovering Avignon on a December midnight. One dim light in the *place* before the station showed crenelated ramparts marching into the blackness on either hand; and perhaps even then, as we stumbled and splashed into the town through pools left by a recent shower, hobnails slipping on uneven stones, there was a beginning of this widening ripple. For one remembers the incongruity of these great stone walls and this broken pavement, and of thinking grumpily that the walls might have been put to better use.

We found lodgings, and in the morning gray Paris and the chill northern winter rains were forgotten in the strong southern sunlight of Provence, the sun that made the troubadours and the cicala sing. We woke in a walled city of the Middle Ages, and these walls are now the one dominant memory. Beyond the Porte de l'Oulle and the ramparts, beyond the marshy Ile de la Barthelasse and the wind-whipped Pont St. Bénézet, the tall square tower of Philippe-le-Bel and the twin round towers of St. André's gateway stood up and took the sunlight. About Avignon, circling the city in unbroken round, were the stout merloned ramparts marching beside the Rhone; above Avignon the vast walls of the old Papal Palace loomed huge and high in the sun and the mistral, while the sledge hammers of the Jacquemart clock dropped slow notes into the sheltered peace of the *place* before it; from the Rocher des Doms, rising sheer above the river and the broken bridge, one remembers white towers pricking the pale horizon. There are many other pleasant memories of Avignon, of cloistered courtyards, and twisting stone stairways boring upward through thick walls, and old houses on quaint narrow streets. But this one memory dominates all these others, standing out as sharply as the white tower of Philippe-le-Bel against the larkspur blue sky, the memory of these great walls, corn-colored by the sun and the wind and the slow and patient hands of the centuries, doing their work as quietly as the steady Rhone slipping past the ramparts and the quays.

* * *

And as the circle of memory widens beyond Avignon, the thought of these walls still dominates. One remembers the tall hooded towers of Carcassonne, and remembers the broken walls and towers of Angers and Blois and Rouen and Rennes, and one begins to see the thought in which these walls originated. For there is about all these towns a common pattern, a simplicity of location that reaches back beyond Rome and Athens and Ur to the Stone Age. Common to all there are three essential features. There is flat land, fertile and easily tilled. There is flowing water. And there is, lastly, a height promising security.

This last determined the site. When these towns were founded, there was no law save that of strength. The strong pillaged the weak, and for defense these heights were fortified. Like the snail, the community sought safety behind stone walls. The town grew, and the walls encircled a larger plot of earth. In Avignon, in almost any Old World town, you may trace the lines of outgrown fortifications in streets circling and winding, following the old walls, taking their place as the snail shell grew.

This snail pattern, this Stone Age thought, still persists. In Paris the boulevards follow the old walls. Sweeping in a wider circle is the bastioned stone ceinture, glimpsed as one enters the Bois from the Place de l'Etoile or takes the shaded Napoleonic road climbing southward through Villejuif. Further, the circle widens to embrace the girdle of fortresses crowning the heights, Issy, Mont Valérien, Montrouge, Nanterre, all distant echoes of medieval walls and towers; further still, as the ripple spreads, there are Verdun and Toul, Belfort and Mézières; these have been outmoded, and we read of a far-flung wall of concrete shelters and emplacements marching from Belfort to the Channel. The circle widens and the ramparts spread; the Stone Age thought persists and still the snail carries its shell.

One comes then to see this last long rampart, striding from the blue Swiss hills to the bluer Channel, as one with the crested ramparts of Avignon. From the first tree trunk palisade raised against arrow and club to the last steel-meshed gallery sunk deep in the chalky soil, these defenses have been built against the thought of aggression, the Stone Age law of strength. Slowly but surely that thought is vanishing from the consciousness of the world, destroyed by its own creation. We are seeing, slowly but inevitably, the futility and waste of building and maintaining these walls. They have taken the toil and hard-won wealth of generations, patiently building their snail shells, blindly rebuilding on a more grandiose scale when these shells have been proven futile, rebelling at last under the intolerable burden imposed by that Stone Age law. We are learning that there are no winners in the great game of war. All are losers.

Because we do not understand how deeply bedded in the thought of the Old World is this Stone Age belief in walls, we are sometimes impatient with its reluctant slowness to accept the inevitable. Our towns fair off into suburbs and woods and fields without definite boundary; one senses no barrier in crossing from Indiana to Ohio, from Massachusetts to Connecticut. But one has, for these past twenty centuries, passed a definite boundary on entering Avignon and Paris and Rome; one crosses a tangible and guarded wall in passing from Spain to France, from France to Italy. Our freedom from the thought of walls is as unconscious as the Old World's subjection to it.

* * *

Yet had America come earlier into the world, we must have followed this Stone Age pattern. Had the first settlers of my own town of Jaalam in New England come here a thousand years before they did, their eyes would have gone instinctively, I know, to the Ridge rising above the flat meadows and the stream. About the crest of the Ridge, I am sure, there would have risen first a crude palisade of earth and stakes and later tall granite towers and curtained walls hewn from the heart of the hill. These would have grown, in widening circles, and even today that first thought of rearing a defense against the outlanders of the north, and the forest men of the west, and the sea marauders from the long fjord that makes in past Newport at the south, would have persisted. These walls, their foundations laid in fear, would have been part of our inheritance.

But because we came here a thousand years later, our planning and labor have gone to other use than the building of tall ramparts and towers about Jaalam. A dark tower crowns the Ridge today, and from it, as from many of the Old World strongholds, one sees still other towers rising above the blue folded horizon. But these citadels are water towers, built for service and not for security. We have quarried our hills, and we still quarry them. But from our hills have come not stone for fortification, but granite for the strong foundations of Jaalam farmhouses, and long ashlars for the spanning of our many small streams, and crushed trap rock for the smooth roads that grow and stretch out yearly over wooded hills and through quiet valleys.

I like to think that in coming here we dropped overboard, somewhere in the gray Atlantic, the thought of security dwelling only behind stone walls and locked gates. Because we left that thought behind us, we have not used our hills and quarries, our thoughts and efforts as defense against our neighbors. From them have come, instead, these long smooth roads, these flattened walls, smoothed and rolled, the low places filled and the heights lowered, that make our passage easier. In one way only do we differ essentially from the Gauls and Greeks, the Romans and Franks, the Visigoths and Saracens who raised their eyes to the Rocher des Doms and saw there a source of strength. Our lives are not dominated by fear. We no longer take refuge behind walls. We are seeing that walls always shut out more than they shut in, good and ill together, and there is more of good than of ill in the thought of the world today. We still lift our eyes to the hills, but the thought behind the lifted eyes has changed.

DANIEL CHASE.

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The Peony Bowl

THE befrilled delicacy of the peony has so enchanted the artist that he has made a poem of his photographic group. Dramatic instinct in the arrangement of the scene has culminated in a study of peculiar attraction, wherein the china figure attempts, although in partial shade, to claim the interest which the flowers, bathed in dazzling light, would dominate.

The whole composition is full of interest. A vase of quiet tones, on the surface of which high lights and shadows play important parts, leads the eye up to the flowers—five full-blown blooms extending over the upper portion of the picture, and given every opportunity to exhibit their form and grace by the opposing strength of a dark mass of leaves and plain, subdued background.

And yet the eye forsakes their beauty for the tiny lady, stepping so lightly, but with such dignified assurance, over the highly polished floor. What flower could vie with that small face, encircled by the poke bonnet, so inexpressibly sweet beneath the delicate interchange of light and shade?

Did the artist, when selecting this little model, see in it some relation to the vase of flowers? Fancy might say so. The line of the cloak follows in a fascinating manner the curve of the china, while its tone, with the pricks of dotted light, imitates the surface in a quite definite way.

She has been placed in the group with studied care. Standing alone, silhouetted against the dark expanse of background, she holds the attention; while the leaves above, catching the full force of the directed light, stretch pointed tips toward her as if they too would emphasize the supremacy of her charm.

Today's Student at Upsala

Even now, although our relations with Sweden have become so much closer, I think I may assume that very few of my readers know much about Upsala. In England, certainly, it is a name seldom met with; in Scotland, especially in the lowlands where there are so many families of Swedish stock, a few people could, perhaps, tell you that Upsala is an old town, not far north from Stockholm, famous for a university more akin to the Scottish universities with their numerous students of peasant origin than to the lordly institutions of Oxford and Cambridge. . . .

The Upsala of today is a strange little place. A narrow, canal-like river, flowing southwards, divides it almost equally into two parts. On the east you have the railway station, the bourgeoisie, the shops; on the west, the Cathedral, the University, a castle that dates back to Gustavus Vasa, a hundred other romantic memories of Sweden's past, and all the two and a half thousand young promises for her future.

Almost exclusively on this western side of the town are the students and their dwellings and eating-houses and old-world clubs to be found. These clubs constitute perhaps the most peculiar and distinctive feature of Upsala University life.

They are called "Nations" and are thirteen in number, corresponding with the thirteen divisions of Sweden. Every student must belong to a Nation. Girl students—still a very small minority, perhaps from two hundred to three hundred out of the two thousand five hundred—belong to them on the same footing as the men. Every "Nation" has its own club-house. Some of these buildings are handsome and spacious, many are old and quaint and picturesque. They are real clubs with pleasant sitting-rooms and libraries provided also with pianos and card-tables and backgammon-boxes, but with no kitchen. Normally they open at eight in the morning and close at ten in the evening, but on days of festival they remain open almost all night and are given up to dancing and every description of merry-making.

Very small indeed are the students' homes for the most part—just one diminutive room with a book-case, a writing-table, three or four chairs and that curiously ingenious Swedish sofa which turns into a quite comfortable bed. Only the very wealthy youth indulges in two rooms. And practically nobody has his meals indoors. Almost in every case the students eat out, a few plutocrats at one of the hotels, the others at a variety of pension-restaurants at which breakfast, dinner and supper are provided for a monthly payment. The average Upsala youth spends but little time in lecture-rooms—not more than an hour or two a day. He does most of his work in this tiny habitation of his, with occasional visits to the university's splendid library. . . .

Most of the students follow one or other of the many different but not very dissimilar courses included in "Philosophy" and all lead very much the same kind of life, uneventful and unexciting except for its many festivals. Sweden is much addicted to fête-days, and at Upsala this national characteristic is even more conspicuous than elsewhere.—From "A Bachelor's London," by FREDERIC WHYTE.

A Cheshire Market

We traveled into market from the vales of Congleton,
From Disley, Rushton, Wilmslow, Reel House Brow and Torkington;
And I flaunted my big basket in the eyes of each I met,
Though all I had was tuppence for a bunch of mignonette.

A rosy little woman in a wide, starched pinafore,
With boxes of fresh radishes around her on the floor,
Called, "Fancy rhubarb, cauliflowers, apples, butter, eggs."
The man beside her tried to sell me shoes and wooden pegs.

"Cheeses," cried the dairy woman, with a friendly beam,
"Gruyère, Cheddar, Gorgonzola, Camembert and Cream."
Puppies, rabbits, guinea pigs, good scissors, currant buns,
Were offered with black puddings, dusters, china, Sally Lunns,

Curtains, treacle, dripping, Tam o' Shanters, tripe and ham,
Penknives, toffee, crumpets, muffins, lozenges and jam,
Sausages and overalls, and all the coats of arms
Of Cheshire towns on teapots; Whitby jet in seals and charms.

I strolled about the market till the houses hid the sun,
Bowing to folk from Disley, Marple, Rushton, Congleton.
The large, housewifely basket which I took is empty yet,
For all I had was tuppence for a bunch of mignonette.

P. P. STRACHAN.

Mitylene, the Home of Sappho

As we rise into the hills and reach the point where we look down from high above the western end of the gulf, the view is majestic and of entrancing loveliness: a vast amphitheater sloping to the sea; and far below a land-locked expanse of laughing blue water, whose brightness is intensified by the gray colorings of the surrounding hills, and whose surface is infinitely flecked with snowy ripplings, and dotted here and there by the sails of fisher boats, dipping at graceful angles. This is the Bay of Iéra, commonly so called; but on the Greek maps you will find it designated as Kolpos Kalonés (Gulf of Beauty). . . .

I suppose that Sappho's genius would have flamed into song had she been born and lived elsewhere than on one of the most enchanting of the Greek Islands; though there is little doubt that natural surroundings and environment have much to do with a poet's inspiration and development. Sappho was a close observer and intense lover of nature, and it seems particularly fortunate that she was a native of Mitylene. One gets closer to her there than elsewhere. Every moment of the day, as one sits under the olive trees, listening to the shrilling of the cicadas, or near some rivulet in the shade, lulled by "the sound of cool waters, as sleep drips to the ground from the whispering leaves," keen memories of the poetess beat upon the heart. . . .

I stood on the seashore of Mitylene. There was no moon, but a million stars spangled the sky, bright as diamonds, filling the world with an ineffable radiance that was neither light nor darkness. And suddenly out of the sea the voice of an invisible woman began singing a Greek love song. It was a beautiful voice, tender and passionate, pouring forth the eternal yearning of the Sapphic night.—From "Home of Nymphs and Vampires, the Isles of Greece," by GEORGE HORTON.

Prostota w Religji

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

JEST jedna rzecz, która wiele myślących mężczyzn i kobiet pragnęło uprościć, aby uczynić ją bardziej użyteczną w życiu codziennem; rzecz ta jest religja. Wyznania wiary i rytualizm często nie mogły zadowolnić tych, co usilnie pragnęli iść śladem Chrystusa Jezusa, pędząc życie zgodne z przykazaniami jego.

Wreszcie co może być prostszego od życia Nauczyciela, jak je podają cztery Ewangelje? Najwyższa prostota charakteryzowała wszystkie potężne dzieła jego. Pełne ufności wysłowienie się i rozumienie Jezusa, streszczające się w trzech prostych słowach: "Umilknij, uśmierz się", poskromiły burzę, co serca uczniów napełniała bojaźnią. Nie staranne przygotowanie, lecz prosta prośba usiąść poprzedzała nakarmienie mnóstwa ludu. Podczas ostatnich chwil, na krzyżu, jego czuła troskliwość o matkę wyraziła się w prostych słowach: "Niewiasto, oto syn twój!" I czytamy, że od tej godziny umiłowany uczeń wziął ją do domu swego.

Gdy istotnie pragniemy iść śladem Nauczyciela i czynić dzieła, które on czynił, jak mamy naśladować tę wielką prostotę, która była naturalnym i pięknym czynnikiem w jego życiu codziennem? W istocie rzeczy takie postępowanie jest niezbędne, ponieważ prostota w religji niewątpliwie pomoże uprościć życie świata w prawdziwem znaczeniu tego słowa. Nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej czynią religję prostą i radosną, przez co możemy sprostać zagadnieniom codziennego życia i rozwiązać je sposobem, używanym przez Chrystusa Jezusa.

Na stronicy 305 podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" /Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego/ Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, złożyła proste oświadczenie: "Człowiek w podobieństwie swego Stwórcy odbija centralne światło bytu, Boga niewidzialnego". Zrozumienie prawdziwej natury człowieka, jako odbicia Bozego, usuwa wszelką tajemnicę z przypowieści Chrystusa Jezusa, gdzie on oświadcza, iż "nie może Syn sam od siebie nic czynić, tylko to, co widzi, że Ojciec czyni." Odbicie to działa w zupełnej zgodzie ze swym pierwowzorem, niema bowiem mocy, by mogło ono istniec oddzielnie od tego pierwowzoru. Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia Boga, niewidzialnego dla materjalnych zmysłów, jako Umysł nieskończony; więc człowiek Boży nie ma mądrości, inteligencji, czyli mocy oddzielnej od Boga, jednak działając w zupełnej zgodzie z Umysłem nieskończonym, człowiek wyraża ten Umysł w całkowitej doskonałości.

Nie jest dla nas rzeczą niemożliwą czynienie każdego dobra, gdy rozumiemy, że prawdziwa jaźń nasza jest wyrazem właściwości i atrybutów Bożych. A iż Bóg jest Życie, Prawda, Miłość, inteligencia więc przez odbicie duchowe człowiek wyraża naturę Bożą, Umysł nieskończony. Rozumiejąc to zaprzestajemy walki albo usilnych zabiegów dla opanowania materjalnych warunków czysto ludzkim wysiłkiem i zaczynamy poznawać prawdziwą jaźń swoją, jako wiecznie władającą wszystkiem dobrem.

Bóg, chociaż i niewidzialny dla materjalnych zmysłów, objawia Siebie samego prostej, dziecięcej myśli. Następujące wydarzenie może to wytłumaczyć. Chłopczyk, któremu udzielano nauki prawd Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, uczuł się cierpiącym wskutek niebezpiecznego fizycznego zaburzenia. Przypomniano mu uzdrawiającą moc prawdy, iż odbicie Boże, człowiek, nie wyraża dysharmonji. Dla objaśnienia mu, co znaczy odbicie, proszono go obserwować lustro, które trzymano pod środkowem światłem pokoju. Widział on, iż odbicie w każdym szczególe wyrażało promieniowanie światła środkowego. Dziecko przyjęło prosto fakt odbicia duchowego, które ilustrowano w ten sposób, a fizyczne zaburzenie znikło nim upłynęła godzina.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska podaje prostą prawdę o Bogu a człowieku wszystkim tym, co uginają się dziś pod brzemieniem choroby, smutku, samotności, niedostatku czy też wszelkiego rodzaju niezgody. Kto ukróci swą dumę, zerwie z uprzedzeniem i zwróci się z pokorą do Biblji i podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, ten znajdzie proste prawidła, wyjawione dla korzystania z prawdy w życiu codziennem. Doznane na tej drodze błogosławieństwa przechodzą wszelkie oczekiwania, bo w lustrze Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej ludzie uczą się widzieć człowieka, jako odbicie Boże, i w ten sposób zaczynają tracić fałszywe poczucie brzemienia i odpowiedzialności, nauczają się zaś urzeczywistniać, że tylko Umysł nieskończony odpowiedzialny jest za swoją ideę duchową, człowieka. Ponieważ Umysł wypełnia cały przestwór, potrzeba nam poznania jego idei duchowych i własności, tych błogosławionych cech dobrotliwości, czystości, miłości, mądrości, inteligencji, męstwa i siły, aby je odbijać. Tą drogą dowiedziono prawdziwości oświadczenia Mrs. Eddy /Miscellaneous Writings—Różne Pisma str. 183/. "Cokolwiek możliwe jest dla Boga, możliwe jest dla człowieka, jako odbicia Bożego".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnistwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Simplicity in Religion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is one thing which many of the world's thinking men and women have wished to simplify in order to make it of more practical use in daily living, namely, religion. Creeds and ritualism have often failed to satisfy those whose earnest desire has been to follow Christ Jesus by living their lives in accordance with his commands.

What, after all, could be more simple than the life of the Master, as we find it recorded in the four Gospels? All his mighty works were characterized by the utmost simplicity. His confident utterance and the understanding which lay behind those three simple words, "Peace, be still," quelled the storm which had filled the disciples' hearts with terror. When he fed the multitude there was no elaborate preparation—only the simple demand that they should sit down. During the last moments on the cross his tender solicitude for his mother was expressed in the simple words, "Woman, behold thy son!" And we read that from that hour the beloved disciple took Mary to his own home.

If we really desire to follow the Master and do the works which he did, how can we imitate that great simplicity which was a natural and beautiful factor in his daily life? It is very necessary that we should do so, for simplicity in religion will certainly aid in making the world's living simpler in the true sense of the word. The teachings of Christian Science make religion a simple and joyful thing whereby the problems of daily life can be met and solved in the way Christ Jesus used.

On page 305 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has made this simple statement: "Man, in the likeness of his Maker, reflects the central light of being, the invisible God." To understand man's true nature as God's reflection removes all mystery from those sayings of Christ Jesus in which he declares that "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." A reflection acts in complete accord with its original, and has no power to exist apart from that original. God, who is invisible to the material senses, Christian Science reveals as infinite Mind. God's man, therefore, has no wisdom, intelligence, or power separate from God; but acting in complete accord with infinite Mind man expresses this Mind in entire perfection.

Nothing good is impossible for us to achieve when we understand that our true selfhood expresses the qualities and attributes of God. As God is Life, Truth, Love, intelligence, so through spiritual reflection man expresses the nature of God, infinite Mind. As we understand this, we cease struggling or striving to gain dominion over material conditions by mere human effort, and begin to know our true selves as eternally possessing all good.

Though invisible to the material senses, God reveals Himself to the simple, childlike thought. This may be illustrated by the following incident. A small boy who had been taught the truths of Christian Science found himself suffering from a distressing physical disorder. He was reminded of the healing truth that God's reflection, man, does not express inharmony. In order to make clear to him what is meant by reflection, he was asked to observe a mirror held under the central light in the room. He saw that the reflection expressed the radiance of the central light in every detail. The child accepted, simply, the fact of spiritual reflection thus illustrated, and in less than an hour the physical difficulty had disappeared.

To all those who are today bending under a load of sickness, sorrow, loneliness, lack, or discord of any kind, Christian Science offers the simple truth about God and man; and if they will put aside all pride and prejudice and turn humbly and trustfully to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, they will find simple rules set forth for the utilization of this truth in daily living. The blessings to be experienced in this way are beyond all expectation; for in the mirror of Christian Science they learn to see man as God's reflection, and so begin to lose the false sense of burden and responsibility and realize that infinite Mind alone is responsible for its spiritual idea, man. As divine Mind fills all space, the only need is to learn of its spiritual ideas and qualities, those blessed qualities of goodness, purity, love, wisdom, intelligence, courage, and strength, and thus reflect them. In this way is proved true Mrs. Eddy's statement (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 183), "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.*"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Provincetown

It is sometimes forgotten that the first landing of the Pilgrims in the New World was not made at Plymouth but at the inside of the tip of Cape Cod; where, not long after their visit, the settlement of Provincetown was made.

Cape Cod, at the time of their visit, was a desolate region, but had earlier been visited by others. First, the Norsemen; afterwards, Bartholomew Gosnold, who gave the cape its fishy name; even the picturesque Champlain made a brief stop here, as did the equally picturesque Captain John Smith, who described the fields of corn and "salvage gardens." So many people were here before the Pilgrims as to give almost an effect of crowded life! But it was lonely enough when the Pilgrims actually came, though they did finally see some Indians, who, although they ran off, did so, "whistling to their dogge!"

Sand is the principal product of Provincetown. The whole Cape is shifting sand, that changes with every wind, and that makes hills into valleys and valleys into hills. . . .

Growing wild in hollows among the dunes, with scrub pines and oaks, is a marvelously fragrant bayberry from which the early settlers made their candles. . . . And in these hollows wild roses grow in luxuriousness, and innumerable red beach-plums.

Provincetown is distinctly a sailor's town; there are sailors here who have been all over the world; but it will be noticed that "barges" are not boats but wagons! A figurehead from some old ship leans forward from a post; fish-shaped weather-vanes turn with the varying winds; you naturally see a seaman's bank, a profusion of binoculars pervades the place; you may even catch sight of the backbone of a whale in a captain's yard; wreckage is stacked for fire-wood; and in some of the old pilastered or porticoed houses there are preserved the original logs of whaling trips, showing whales, pictured in ink that long since yellowed, to mark the days of fortunate catches.—ROBERT SHACKLETON, in "The Book of Boston."

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Early Love of the Country and of Poetry

But slighted as it is, and by the great
Abandoned, and, which still I more regret,
Infected with the manners and the modes
It knew not once, the country wins me still.
I never framed a wish, or formed a plan,
That flattered me with hopes of earthly bliss.
But there I laid the scene. There early strayed
My fancy, ere yet liberty of choice
Had found me, or the hope of being free.
My very dreams were rural, rural too
The firstborn efforts of my youthful muse,
Sportive, and jingling her poetic bells
Ere yet her ear was mistress of their powers.
No bard could please me but whose lyre was tuned
To nature's praises. Heroes and their feats
Fatigued me, never weary of the pipe
Of Tityrus, assembling, as he sang,
The rustic throng beneath his favourite beech

Then Milton had indeed a poet's charms:
New to my taste, his Paradise surpassed
The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue
To speak its excellence; I danced for joy.
I marvelled much that, at so ripe an age
As twice seven years, his beauties had then first
Engaged my wonder, and admiring still,
And still admiring, with regret supposed
The joy half lost because not sooner found.
Thee too, enamoured of the life I loved,
Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined, and possessing it at last
With transports such as favoured lovers feel,
I studied, prized, and wished that I had known,
Ingenious Cowley! and though now reclaimed
By modern lights from an erroneous taste,
I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools;
I still revere thee. . . .

—WILLIAM COWPER, "Poems."

STOCKS RESUME ADVANCE AFTER PROFIT-TAKING

Sentiment Continues to Improve—Gains of 1 to 2 Points Numerous

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—After wabbling uncertainly during the morning, the stock market responded once more to bullish stimulation today.

Steels weakened rather emphatically for a time, on publication of June quarter reports of United States Steel and several of the independents, showing deficits fully as large as expected. The regular United States Steel preferred dividend prompted profit-taking in that issue. A fairly favorable power production, however, and the recall of workers at the RCA-Victor plant, provided speculators for the rise with fresh ammunition.

Aided by a brisk rise in wheat, the stock market surged up to new highs for the summer recovery. U. S. Steel preferred regained a 4-point loss, and issues up about 2 to 3 points, included American Telephone, Radio preferred B, Consolidated Gas, United Corporation preferred, Case, Public Service of New Jersey, Union Pacific and a few others.

Utilities Are Strong

Utilities were conspicuous in the rise. The late tone was strong. The turnover approximated 1,400,000 shares.

What with hopes of autumn business recovery growing more sanguine, and important selling pressure having been kept off the market for several weeks, speculators for the rise were more successful in attracting a public following than they have been in months. While the so-called public was nibbling with extreme caution, some commission houses reported the best public response of the year, and the long deserted board rooms were fairly well filled in many instances. The turn was still regarded with a good deal of skepticism in some quarters, however.

Electric power output for the week ended July 23 was off 13.1 per cent from last year, or slightly better than the 13.9 per cent drop of the previous week, which had made the worst comparison so far this year. Freight car loadings for the week, on the basis of individual reports now available, seem to be barely holding their own.

Bonds Are Irregular

After several weeks of steadily rising prices, the market turned moderately irregular today with indications that traders had decided to take some of their substantial profits.

United States Government issues proved an exception to the realizing trend and seven Treasury obligations recorded new highs for the year. While the Libertys did not participate in the rally, they maintained a steady undertone and followed a narrow range.

The profit-taking attack was principally concentrated on low-priced, speculative railroad loans. Resistance was shown throughout the carrier group, however, and losses, for the most part, were held within the neighborhood of a point.

Transportation issues were not helped by the June report of 26 railroads, made public today, which disclosed a net operating income decrease of some 60 per cent under that of the like month last year.

Bonds showing losses at one time included some of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Frisco and Missouri Pacific. Loans of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania were steady.

The oils generally registered small gains. Standard Oil of New York and Texas Corporation were in demand, while Shell Union slipped mildly. Columbia Gas 5½s were heavy and communications company loans were disposed to slip a trifle.

Foreign bonds were quiet and rather soft, both German Government 5½s and 7s dropping around a point. The Australians were slightly lower, as were issues of France and Italy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
1461	Am T&T	83½	77¼	82¾	78⅝
60	Big Sanf	7	7	7½	
10	Bos El	70¼	70⅛	70⅛	70½
60	Bos & Alb	81½	81	81	81
70	B&M pr pf	22	19½	22	20
15	Brown pf	5	4½	4½	4
135	East SS	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
78	E G&F pf	46½	45½	46½	45
120	E G&F prpf	58	57	58	58½
20	Edison Elec	150	148	148	150
15	Em Asso	5	5	5	4¾
90	First Nat S	43½	42½	43⅛	42¼
54	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	10⅞		10¾
45	Me Cent	5¾	5¾	5¾	
67	Me Cent pf	25	20	25	
5	Nash	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
17	Nat Leather	15	15	15	
187	NE Tel	72	70	72	70⅞
1600	No Butte	.30	.22	.24	
60	Norw Worc	78⅛	76	78¼	
18	Old Colony	63¾	60½	60½	64
50	Pac Mills	6	6	6	7
50	Shawmut	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
161	Stone Web	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
100	Sull Mach	5	5	5	4¾
130	Swift & Co	12⅛	12	12⅛	11¾
230	Torrington	27	26	27	27
112	Uni Found	1	.87½	1	.75
511	Uni Shoe	30	29	29¾	29⅞
57	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	30
125	Uni Gas	1⅜	1¼	1¼	.75
500	Utah Met	.20	.20	.20	
280	War Bros	4	3⅜	4	3⅜

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 27.—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	5.62⅝	5.59	.867
Corn, 2 yellow	.47	.46¾	.72¾
Oats, 2 white	.29¼	.29¼	.38¼
Flour	4.15	4.00	4.25
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	13.00
Pork	21.25	20.25	23.00
Lard	.0590	.0575	.0850
Cotton, mid up	.0580	.0575	.0950
Zinc	.0250	.0250	.0390
Iron	14.34	14.34	17.01
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05¼	.08
Tin	.2087	.2075	.3515
Rubber	.03½	.02⅞	.06⅜
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0465
Lead	.0265	.0265	.0440
Print cloth	.02⅛	.02⅛	.03⅞

NATIONAL AVIATION CORP.

National Aviation Corporation and its subsidiary, Aeronautical Industries, Incorporated, for the six months ended June 30 reports that indicated liquidating value of the stock on June 30, last, based on the market value of listed securities in the portfolio and estimated value of securities not having an active market, plus other assets and less liabilities, was $6.24 a share. This compares with $7.32 a share on Dec. 31, 1931, and $10.96 a share on June 30, 1931.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
3	⅞		Abitibi Pow & P	400	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
5¾	1⅝		Adams Express	1100	3	2¾	3	2¾
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
62½	30⅛	4½	Air Reduction	4100	39½	36¾	39¼	37⅞
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	600	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
4	⅛		Albany PW Pap	100	1	1	1	
3½	⅜		Alleghany Corp	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
7⅝	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1½
13	5¾		Alleghany Steel	30	8	7½	7¾	7½
47½	42½	.61	Allied Chem	19100	53½	49¾	52½	50¼
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	1200	8¾	5⅞	6¼	6⅜
17½	12	2	Amerada	2300	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	18
5	4½		Am Ag Ch C pf	125	4½	4½	4½	
7½	3⅜		Am Ag Ch Del	400	5¼	5	5¼	5
18½	3¾		Am Bank Note	100	9	8½	9	9
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	33½	33⅜	33½	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	9	9	9	9
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	60	59	60	56
73½	29⅝	.51	Am Can	21300	37½	34⅞	37¼	35⅛
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	106⅛
8¾	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	200	6¾	6¼	6⅛	6¾
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	10	23½	22⅞	23¼	24
37⅜	18	31	Am Chle e	100	28	28	28	28
15½	11		Am Com Alcohol	400	14½	13⅞	14	14½
5	1		An Encaustic T	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	4100	4¼	3¼	4	3⅞
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	100	13½	12	13½	12⅝
17¾	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	8½	7½	8½	7
2½	1		Am Hide & L	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
21⅝	9	2	Am Ice	200	10	8	8⅝	10¼
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	41	41	41	
8½	2½		Am International	1100	5	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝
9½	3⅜		Am Locomotive	1100	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
3¾	1		Am Mach & Met	100	1½	1½	1½	
6⅜	1½		Am Metal	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	2⅝
31	7⅞	3	Am News	10	17	15	17	
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	8000	6⅜	5½	6⅜	5½
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	26⅜	25½	26½	25
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	200	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20½
8½	3⅛		Am Radiator	5500	5¼	4⅜	5¼	4½
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	1400	6⅜	5⅜	6⅛	6⅛
3⅝	1⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅜	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	2200	9½	8⅝	9	9
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	30	17½	19⅜	17½
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	700	33	31⅞	33	32
8⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21⅞	21	21⅞	21½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	21000	83¼	77⅜	82½	78⅝
25	5		Am Hype Fndrs	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	4100	16	14½	16	14⅝
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	200	13	12½	12½	
15⅜	1⅜		Am Woolen	200	3	3	3	3
30⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	700	23⅜	22½	23⅜	23½
3⅜	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9	3½		Anaconda Wire	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	8	7½	7½	7⅝
12⅜	3		Anaconda2Cop	100	5	4¼	5	4½
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	11	10⅜	11	10
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	43	42½	43	
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1½	⅜		Armour Ill B	2000	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅝	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	9½	8¾	9⅛	
2⅝	⅝		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	6300	29¾	26¼	29¾	26¾
86	35	..	Atchison pf	400	50¼	50	50¼	50
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	1500	16	14	16	14
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	9200	15¾	14¾	15½	15⅛
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	400	9	8½	9	9
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102	102	102	
151¾	28¾	48	Auburn Auto	12200	59	53	57½	53¾
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2¾

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	15	14	15	15
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	8½	7⅝	8¼	7⅝
11½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	17½	17½	17½	
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnrsdall A	4700	5⅝	5	5½	5⅜
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	19¼	18½	19¼	18⅝
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	6⅜	6¼	6½	6⅜
24¾	6	..	Best & Co	2200	9⅜	8¾	9¼	8⅞
24⅜	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4600	13⅞	11⅞	13¼	12¼
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1100	27¼	26½	27	27
8¾	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	5	5	5	
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	800	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼
43½	70	2	Borden	7400	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	25⅝
12⅝	7⅛	..	Borg Warner	400	5½	4⅞	5⅛	5
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	6	5½	6	5½
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4¼	4	4¼	4
4	1½	..	Brockway pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	11100	22⅜	21	22¼	21⅝
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	2100	53	51¾	53	53¼
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	3½	3¼	3½	
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	33	33	33	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	62	58½	62	58¾
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	26	26	26	
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	1
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	38½	38½	38½	
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	3½	3½	3½	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅝	2¼	..	Bullard	100	3¾	3¾	3⅝	..
13	6	.80	Burroughs Add	900	8½	7½	8½	7⅞
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	4	4	4	3⅝
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	21	21	21	21
1¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	¾	¾	¾	
19	7	..	Byers	1100	12	10¼	11⅝	10¾

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	7	7	7	6⅞
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	11½	10¾	11¼	11
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5300	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	12¾
6⅝	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	4	4	4	4¼
22¼	19	..	Capital Admin pf	100	21	21	21	
43⅜	10¾	7	Case Thresh	25100	30½	27⅜	29¾	27⅜
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	30	52⅛	49	52⅛	49
51⅜	43⅛	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	7½	7	7¾	6⅝
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	15⅜	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	700	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	6½	6	6½	6½
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	4	2¼	4	2
20⅝	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake oCrp	700	7¾	7⅛	7¾	7½
131½	94	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	13½	12⅜	13½	12¾
4⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6	5½	5⅝	6
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1½	2⅜	1½	1⅜
15¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2½	2	2	2
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	3100	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	4	4	4	3⅞
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	4½	3¾	4½	3½
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	6¼	7	6
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7½	6¾	7½	7
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1900	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	8
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	14	14	14	14
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	50	50	50	
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
96	80	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	90	90	90	90
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
10⅞	2⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	400	5	4⅝	5	4¾
80	55	7	Collins & A pf	100	60	60	60	
16½	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	7900	8¾	7¼	8¾	7⅝
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1600	22½	20¼	22½	20⅝
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	900	5	5	5	5
26¼	11¾	.3	Comm Credit A	100	15½	15½	15½	15
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
77	55¼	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	68	64¾	68	
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	4300	7¼	6¾	7⅛	7
47⅞	13⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	2120	23¼	21¾	23¼	23¼
68½	27⅞	6	Comwlth&So 6pf	2900	41	37⅜	41	37
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1800	9¼	8½	9¼	8¼
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	15700	44¾	40⅜	44¼	40⅞
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	88½	88	88½	90
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	400	6	5½	6	5⅞
8⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	19400	7¾	7⅛	7¾	7⅝
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	98¼	98	98¼	96
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	600	4¾	4	4¾	4
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	300	33	33	33	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1200	24⅜	23¼	24⅜	23¼
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	12	11⅝	12	11¾
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	100	¾	¾	¾	
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	7600	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	6
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
163	24¾	3	Corn rPoducts	4500	34½	32	34½	32¾
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	115	114	115	114½
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	1400	3¼	2¾	3¼	
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	17⅜	17	17	17
15⅞	7¾	1.20	Cron Cork & S	200	8⅞	9½	9½	10
2¼	½	..	Crown Zellerbach	800	2	1¾	1¾	
23½	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	10	10	10	11
11¾	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	11¾	11	11¾	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28	28	28	28
2¾	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	4900	1½	1	1⅛	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	2	2	2	2

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	600	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	8	7⅞	8	7
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	500	48	44	48	47
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1500	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¼
13¼	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	100	7	7	7	7
95	59⅞	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	210	67½	63	67½	
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match		15¾	15½	15¾	
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	700	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜
12⅜	5	1	Douglas A	100	7	7	7	
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	4700	26½	24¾	26⅜	24⅞

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	2900	42⅜	39⅛	42¼	39¾
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	13	11⅝	13	13
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1
4	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	1½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4100	5	3⅞	5	4
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	600	19¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	17¾	16	17¾	17⅝
33¾	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	300	22¼	20¼	22¼	22⅛
36½	16	1	Endicott Johnson	300	23½	21⅝	23½	23
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	24¾
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Big		12½	12	12½	
10	2	..	Erie RR	200	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	5	4½	5	5
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
9¼	2	1	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	4

—F—

14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	9½	9¼	9½	9
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	40	39½	39	39¼	40
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	11⅞	10¼	11⅜	11½
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf A	400	50	50	50	49½
53	38	2½	First Nat Stores	1600	43	42	43	42¼
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	¼	¼	¼	¼
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	8½	7¼	8½	7¾
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	800	15¼	14¾	15	15¼
4½	1	..	Foundation	200	2¾	2½	2¼	2¼
6¾	1	..	Fox Film A	600	3	1⅝	2	1⅞
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	500	16½	16	16½	16¼

—G—

17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	30	9	9	9	9
3⅝	½	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	1½	1¼	1½	..
61	7¼	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	43	43	43	
25¾	9½	1†	Gen Am Tnk Car	1900	13½	12½	13½	13¼
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	500	9	8⅝	9	8¾
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13⅜	13	13½	13
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	100	95	95	95	
3⅜	⅛	..	Gen Bronze	300	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	21500	13⅝	11⅞	13⅜	12
11½	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11	10¾	10¾	11
40½	10⅝	2	Gen Foods	6400	24	22⅞	23⅞	23¾
24⅜	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	7	5	6	
8	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	8	8	8	
37	28	3	Gen Mills	900	35¾	34½	35¾	34½
88	76	6	Gen Mills pf	200	84½	83	84½	82¾
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	9700	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	9
87½	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	64½	63½	64½	64½
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	10	4	4	4	
28⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	11⅜	10	11⅜	10½
24½	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	17	16½	16⅞	16¼
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	400	60½	59	59	60
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	200	14	14	14	
6¾	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	1200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	6100	14½	13	14¼	13¼
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	1900	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅝
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	11	11	11	10½
18⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	4400	12¼	10½	12	10¼
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	700	37	35½	37	35
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	17⅜	15½	17⅜	14⅞
1	⅜	.50	Gould Coupler A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	100	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
7¾	2⅜	..	Granby	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
9¾	3¼	..	Grand Union	300	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
35¼	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	36	36	36	37

—H—

30¾	14¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	17½	17⅜	17½	17¼
35	5¼	..	Great Nor pf	1900	9½	8¾	9⅛	8⅝
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	110	70	67	67	
1⅜	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
8	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅞
30	12	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	20

STEEL TO PAY REGULAR RATE ON PREFERRED

Operations Fall Short by $20,452,000 of Earning Anything for Dividend

NEW YORK, July 27—The United States Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 1. Statement issued by Mr. Myron C. Taylor pointed out that, in view of the large drain on cash and resources, it is evident that future dividends will depend upon an improvement in business.

In the June quarter of 1931 net profit, including $7,160,966 special income, was $7,391,355, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to 12 cents a share on the 8,701,371 common shares. Excluding special income, net profit for the June quarter last year was $230,389, equal to six cents a share on the 3,602,811 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

For the six months ended June 30, last, net loss was $33,670,722 after taxes and charges, with no special income included for the period. This compares with net profit, including $7,160,966 special income, of $14,-156,412, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 17 cents a share on the common and, excluding special income, net profit was $6,-995, 446, or $1.94 a share on the preferred stock in the first half of 1931.

Mr. Taylor's statement continues: "As is shown by the quarterly statement issued after the meeting, the results from all operations, after allowance of $9,872,733 for depletion, depreciation and obsolescence, fell short by $20,452,000 of earning anything for the preferred. The preferred dividend declared was therefore drawn entirely from surplus.

"Nothing has been earned for the preferred stock since the third quarter of 1931. The preferred dividend has, however, been paid in full, resulting in a total draft on surplus during the year ending June 30, 1932, in order to cover both net losses from operations and the preferred dividends for the period, of $60,008,-670. For the like period common dividends were declared in the amount of $13,054,878. Surplus has thus been reduced since July 1, 1931, by $73,063,548."

NIAGARA HUDSON NET IN SIX MONTHS 70C. A SHARE ON COMMON

Niagara Hudson Power Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $2,503,486 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends and miscellaneous deductions, equal to 28 cents a share on the 8,717,791 shares of new common, compared with $2,829,066, or 32 cents a share on 8,711,416 shares adjusted to the new basis in the June quarter of 1931. Operating revenue was $17,770,989, compared with $19,034,-106.

For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $6,146,968, equal to 70 cents a share on the 8,717,791 shares of new common, compared with $6,488,461, or 74 cents a share on 8,711,416 shares (new basis) in the first six months of 1931. Operating revenue totaled $37,129,306, compared with $39,122,729.

For the 12 months ended June 30 net profit was $13,068,372, equal to $1.50 a share on the 8,717,791 new shares, compared with $13,733,884, or $1.58 a share on 8,711,416 shares adjusted to the new basis, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931.

Electricity generated and purchased by the system during the second quarter amounted to 1,251,486,-034 k. w. h., compared with 1,484,702,-909 k. w. h., in the like 1931 period, a decrease of about 15.7 per cent, and for the six months 2,670,512,595 k. w. h., compared with 3,088,025,484, a decline of 13.5 per cent. For the 12 months ended June 30 output was 5,493,896,501 k. w. h., for the 1931 period, a decrease of 13.5 per cent.

Gas sales totaled 2,058,627,300 cubic feet in the second quarter, compared with 2,141,586,700 a year ago. For the six months they amounted to 4,189,-450,300 and 4,313,288,300 cubic feet, respectively, and for the 12 months ended June 30, 8,273,974,100 cubic feet, compared with 8,530,371,000 for the corresponding 1931 period.

DIVIDENDS

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13. In the previous quarter of 1932 was paid prior to which $1.75 was paid quarterly.

Southern Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. In the previous quarter 35 cents was paid.

Deere & Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Vick Financial Corporation declared a semiannual dividend of 15 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 Previously 7½ cents was paid quarterly.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the convertible preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Esmond Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 6 to stock of record Aug. 6.

United Engineering & Foundry Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 12 to stock of record Aug. 2. In the previous quarter a dividend of 50 cents was paid on the common.

Sherwin Williams Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30, replacing the issue on a $2 annual basis. In the preceding quarter a dividend of 75 cents was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $4 annual basis.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1.

United Engineering & Foundry Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 12 to stock of record Aug. 2.

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Interstate Hosiery Mills declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1, making a total payment of 65 cents for the year. On Feb. 5 a dividend of 40 cents was paid.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, July 27—The Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	July 23	July 15
Gold	754,100	754,100
For cur reserves	137,800	137,500
Other bls of ex & chks	2,932,100	2,982,300
Advances	102,000	145,700
Circulation	3,721,900	3,796,300
Ratio	24.0%	23.4%
Bank rate	5%	5%

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mine 6s A	14	14
Albany PWP 6s '48	26	26
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16	15½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10½	10½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9⅜	8¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	72¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅛	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67½	67
Amer Ice oC 5s '53	66	66
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	50	49⅜
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80¾	80¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s 37	103	102¾
Amer T&T 4½s 39 cv	100¾	100½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅞	100½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95⅜	94¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	95½	94¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅛	102½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	80⅛	80½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	64	63½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69¼	69¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¼	64
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	77¼	77¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86⅜	86¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	85	86¼
Atch T&SF 4 T S L '58	84	84
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	71	71
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	40	39¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	32	32
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	45	45
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	49	47⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	26	25
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	34½	33
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	33½	33
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s 95	40	38½
Bangor & Aroos 4s 51	64	64
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅜	102⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82⅞	82⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	79	79
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	59½	59½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	61	60¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	38	38
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	38	38
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	71	71
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94⅞	94⅞
Buff R & P 4½s B '57	35	35
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	59¼	58½
Bush Term con 5s '55	33	333
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	57	57
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	84	84
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	2½	2⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81⅜	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅝	86
Can North 4½s '35	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	99¼	99
Can Pacific deb 4s	64⅞	64¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77½	76
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73½	73½
Can Pacific 5s '44	79	78⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	76⅞
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	27	27
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	15½	15½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	65½	65
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	71	70
Cen Pacific 5s '60	50¼	50
Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	79	78
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	84	83½
Certainteed 5½s '48	26½	26
Ches Corp 5s '47	40⅞	39¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	75	75
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	87	87
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84⅜	84⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8½	8⅜
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99½	99½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	38½	38
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	20	20
Chicago M&StP 4½s reis E '89	58½	58½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	4⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20	19½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	43½	41⅜
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	18⅞	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	13¾	12½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	19½
Chicago & Nw 5½s ctf '36	65½	65½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	18½	17
Chicago Railway 5s '27	50	50
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29½	29
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	26	26
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15½	14½
Chicago StL N 5s '51	62	62
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	21½	19½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	88¾	88¾
Childs Co 5s '43	17⅝	17½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	94	94
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	61⅝	61⅝
Colonial Oil 5s '39	40	40
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	75½	75½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	71½	71
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	71	71
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	71½	71
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	94	94
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97	97
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	7	7
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	100½	100½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100½	100½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	71	71
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	80	79½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	40¼	40¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	8¾	8⅝
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	12½	11
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97½	96
Detroit Ed 5s '55	96¼	96¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	73½	73½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	51	51
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97	96¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	28	28
Erie RR ref 5s '67	20	19½
Erie RR gen lien	43	42½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	19¾	19
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	60	60
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	33	32½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	41	41
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	37	36
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70½	68½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97⅛	97⅛
Grand Ty Ry Can 7s '40	99	98⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50	50
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	57½	56⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	65¾	65¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54	53½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	31½	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	42	41½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	73⅞	73⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¼	101
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¾
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	50	50
Ill Central 4s '53	34	34
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	43½	43½
Ill Central 4¼s '66	26½	25¾
Ill Central 5s '52	46	46
Ill Central 6½s '36	47¾	47¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	28⅝	28⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	28⅝	28
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	32¾	30¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5	5
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5¼	5¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48¼	47¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48	47
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	25½	24¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67¾	67¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	57	56½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5	5
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	40¼	40
Int Paper 5s '55	16	15¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	26⅜	26⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31½	29½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	30	28¾
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww '48	75	75
Kan City Ft&Memp 4s '36	49	49
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	92⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s 50	57¼	57¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	70¼	70¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	39	37⅝
Kings Co Lt 6s	123	123
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	56½	56½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	80½	80½
Laclede Gas 5½s 53 C	47½	47
L'Autaro 6s '54	5⅝	5½
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	81	81
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	41⅞	41½
Lehigh Val Term 5s	80	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	28⅞	27
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	28½	28½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34	34
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	66	65½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	73	73
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	84	83
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78½	77⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78	77
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42½	41⅞
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	21	21
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	44½	44½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	54¼	54
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	13	12½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24½	23¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24	23
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	23½	23
Mo Pacific 5s I, '81	23¾	23
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9¾	9⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3½	3
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75	75
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82⅞	82⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	70
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	69½	69
Murray Body 6½s '34	69½	69
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85	84½
Nat Steel 5s	70¼	69½
Newberry 5½s	65	65
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅛	96⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	79	77¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	59¾	59¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	59½
N O T & M 5½s '54	24	24
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71	71
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	37¾	37½
NYC&HR rfg & lm 4½s 2013	38	38
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	41	40
NYCHR cv 6s '35	60¼	60
NYC M C col 3½s '98	64	64
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22	20½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	24	23
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41¾	39½
NY Edison 5s C '51	102	101⅝
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103½	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95¼	95
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	37½	37
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59	59
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	75	75
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73½	73½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49½	49½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62 ct	5½	5½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	92¾	92¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102¾	102¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	24	24
NY Tel gen 4½s '39 cv	101¾	101¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	44½	44
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	94¼	94¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	46½	46
Norf & W con 4s '96	87½	87½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	15	15
North Am Co 5s '61	71¼	71
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	73½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	75⅞	75⅞
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	58
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	66	66
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	96½
Otis Steel 6s '41	31⅞	31
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30½	30¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19¼	18
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	21	21
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	83¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88⅛	88½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	53	51⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	73	73
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	93⅛	92⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	71⅜	71
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	69	69
Penn Railroad 5s '64	68⅝	68
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	78	78
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	92⅜	92⅛
Pere Marquette 4s '56	38	38
Pere Marquette 5s '56	44	44
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	42	42
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	66	66
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79½	78½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	91
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99⅜	99⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	37½	37¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	48½	47½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '52	24⅞	23
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96⅛	96⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72	72
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67½	67½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45	44
Richfield Oil Co 6s	26	25
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	23	22½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	26½	26
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	9⅛	9⅜
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¼	8
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10¾	10
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	31	31
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	74½	74½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	6¼	6
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	½	½
Seabd AL conv 6s '49	3½	3½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	27	27
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78½	78½
Shell Union 5s '47	78	78
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92	91⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97⅛	97
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	61½	61½
Smith A O 6½s '52	91¾	90¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	40½	40½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	39¼	38¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39	38
Southern Pacific col 6s '44	61	61
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	58	51
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19	18½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22¾	22¾
Southern Ry ga 6½s '56	25	25
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	10	10
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92	91
Tenn Coal 5s	95	95
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93½	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	86½	86
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47½	47½
Third Ave 5s '37	89	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25½	24⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	43	43
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92⅜	92½
Union Pacific 4s '68	73½	73½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	79⅜	79
United Biscuit 6s '42	92½	92½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37⅛	37⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	50¼	50¼
Utah Pow & It 5s '44	70¾	70¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	20¾	20¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	23	22¾
Vanadium 5s '41	42	41
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83	83
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	7
Warner Co 6s 44 ww	30	30
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18	17
Warren Bros 5½s '41	40	39½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100	100
West Shore 4s 2361	68¾	68¾
Western Electric 5s '44	91⅞	91⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	47	46
Western Union R E 4½s '50	70	70
Western Union 5s '51	51½	51
Western Union col 5s '38	60¼	60¼
Western Union 6½s '36	64	64
Western Union 5s '60	51	50½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	42¼	42¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	50	50
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	19½	18½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	18	17½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	70	70
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60¼	60¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jul27	Jul26
3½s '47	101.28	101.3	101.5	101.4
1st conv 4½s '47	101.28	101.3	101.25	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.27	102.23	102.27	102.24
US 3s '55	96.19	96.6	96.18	96.4
US 3¼s '49	97.18	97.3	97.18	97.4
US 3¼s '43 March	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.2
US 3¼s '43 June	100.3	100.1	100.3	100.00
US 3¼s '47	100.12	99.31	100.12	100.00
US 3¼s '46	102.	101.2	102.	101.14
US 4s '54	103.23	103.8	103.24	103.8
US 4¼s '52	107.	106.22	107.	106.20

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s 53	22	22
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	78½	78½
Akershus 5s '63	60	60
Antioquia 7s A '45	8	8
Antioquia 7s B '45	9	9
Antioquia 7s C '45	9¼	9¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	9	8½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	48½	48½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42¾	39⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40⅝	39½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43	39
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41½	41½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43½	40⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43	40
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43	40¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41¼	40⅝
Australia 4½s '56	66½	65¾
Australia 5s '55	73¼	72⅝
Australia 5s '57	73¼	72½
Austria (Gov) 7s 57	41	41
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	39½	38½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96	96
Belgium (King) 6s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27	26¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	30	29⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	47	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	42½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	34½	33⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '55	27⅛	26⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	40⅜	40
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6	6
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21½	20½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22½	22½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	49½	49½
Brisbanee 6s '50	70½	70½
Brisbane 5s '57	60½	60½
Brisbane 5s '58	60	60
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28⅞	26½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	39	39
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16	15⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95¾	95⅜
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13	12½
Coolgne (City) 6½s '50	31	31
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	26	25⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	28½	28½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27⅝	27⅝
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	67⅞	67⅝
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	73	70
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14¼	13¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	30	30
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	71	71
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39½
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	11	11
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69¾	69⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	80	80
Denmark (King) 6s '42	87⅝	85½
Deutsche Bk 6s cits '32	85½	85½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	44	42
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	90	90
Dutch El 6s '47	95	95
Frankfort 6½s '53	28	27½
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¾	111¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	45	44½
German 7s '49	68	67
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	44¾	44¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43	41¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42¾	41½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48½	48½
Germ Con Agr 5½s '58 rcts	27¾	27
Germ El Pow '53	39½	39½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	41¾	41¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37¾	37
Germ Gov 5½s '65	44¾	44¼
Greek 6s '68	19¼	19¼
Hamburg 6s '46	35	34½
Hsingsfors 6½s '60	45¾	45½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	32	32
Italy (King) 7s '51	92½	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	65½	64¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	27	27
Karstadt 6s '43	21¼	21¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10½	9¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	67	62¾
Mlag Mil Mch 7s '56 xw	30⅞	30⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	72	71½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	11	11
New South Wales 5s '57	70	69½
New South Wales 5s '58	68¾	67
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	71	71
Norway (King) 5s '62	74	74
Norway (King) 6s '43	79¾	79
Norway (King) 6s '52	78	78
Norwegian El 5½s '57	63	63
Nuremberg 6s '52	30	30
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	59	58½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45¾	45¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅛	103¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅜	103⅜
Peru Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	48	47½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	56½
Prussia 6½s '51	32¾	31½
Prussia 6s '52	31¾	30⅞
Queensland (State) 6s '47	77	77

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
397 BLOOMFIELD AVE. Montclair N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

Discount 10%
on Cash and Carry Family Bundles and Dry Cleaning
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

Miss FRANCES SHOP
470 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

Short Sleeved Print and Pastel Silk Frocks for Afternoons and Dinners at Home $3.95

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS., INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6870

Phone 2-4011
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THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
111 CHURCH STREET

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SWANSON & STELHI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
A REAL GIFT SHOP
Including gifts suitable for all occasions.
The Best in ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Sold on convenient Terms
RADIOS *of Leading Makes.*
Westinghouse, G. M., Philco, Atwater Kent
R. C. A. Tubes
Manning-Bowman Electrical Appliances, including GIFTS suitable for all occasions.
General Electrical Contractors
Motor repairs of all kinds 710 Springfield Ave. Wa 2-8973

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Telephone: Orange 5-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily.

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High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

"As You Like It" Hosiery
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes
FOR WOMEN, $5 and $6
"Good to the foot
Good to the eye
Good to the pocketbook"
SONNENSCHEIN'S, 230 Main St.
"BETTER SHOES"

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
309 Main Street

WEST ORANGE

KATHRYN LARSON'S
At-Home Dress Shoppe
Drop in sometime and let me show you my choice selection of dresses. You'll find them *delightfully individual*—and *unusually* priced.
At home 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
39 GASTON STREET, WEST ORANGE
Telephone OR 4-8943

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Superior Dairy Products
Mt. Prospect Avenue
Clifton, N. J.
Phone Passaic 2-5414

PATERSON

Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
65 Broadway

Chas. Moshier, Jr.
Distributor for
Pratt & Lambert and Valspar Paints, and Varnishes
FREE DELIVERY
Sherwood 5221 61 BROADWAY

PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Tel. 6-4098 Seventh & Park Ave.
Park Stores Market
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
Superior Grocery
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Meats
Dairy Products

PEACOCK GOODIES
Delicious Home Made Candies
Orders Taken for
CAKES, COOKIES, NUT BREADS
SANDWICHES—FANCY OR PLAIN
Laura L. Peacock Dorothy E. Peacock
811 HILLSIDE AVE. Tel. 6-1989

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

G. CLARK M. McEWEN
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
ANY GARMENT FITTED
Phone 6-2182
185 EAST FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
303 WEST FOURTH ST., Plainfield, N. J.

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
WESTINGHOUSE-MARR
OIL BURNERS
$335.00 Installed with 275-gallon Tank
TERMS

HACK. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
E. S. CARR, Inc. RIDGEFIELD PK.

"THE STORE THAT PLEASES"
TRESENFELD'S SPECIALTY SHOP
212 MAIN STREET Hack 2-0949
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

"KNOWN FOR SERVICE"
FRED BILLER
67 MT. VERNON STREET Hack 2-8591
GAS—OIL
Authorized Dealer:
WILLARD-DELCO BATTERIES
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S PAINT and HARDWARE STORE
(Formerly Plaza Paint & Hardware Store)
Hardware—Housefurnishings and Paint—Toys—Bird Cages—Canaries—Goldfish
70 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE Tel. 6-3053

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
WINTER BROS.
Tel. Allendale 3331
GROCERIES—HARDWARE—COAL
W. Allendale Avenue Allendale, N. J.
Deliver Allendale, Waldwick, Saddle River

E. S. BARRY
GROCER
109 East Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. 63630-3631

Harper Method Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE REALISTIC
ANNA H SMITH Tel. 6-1911
14 OAK STREET

Fresh Dressed Poultry
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
Direct from Local Farms
Welti's O. K. Market
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. 6-0937
SIX DELIVERIES DAILY

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Mortgages—Investments
510 CEDAR LANE Tel. Teaneck 6-7233

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

Every Day a New Special Invites You to
FRANK SIEVERS BAKERY
117 BROAD STREET Established 1919

QUALITY MARKET
EDWARD GETTIS, *Prop.*
110-112 EAST BROAD STREET
Let Us Serve You—As We Aim to Please Our Customers.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-1831—1832

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
BRUNNER'S JEWELER
206 BROAD STREET, WESTFIELD
NEW JERSEY

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor. South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70¢lb

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

See the
Majestic Electric Refrigerator
Prices $99.50 and up
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

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1012 WESCHLER AVENUE

TRAVELERS'
Annuities, other Income and Life Insurance Policies make attractive investments. Why not give this your attention?
CLARENCE BROOKS
1118 Erie Trust Bldg. Phone 23-350

CARL H. MEISER
We are opening a *Delicatessen Store July 30* in conjunction with our Meat Market
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th St.
ERIE, PENNA.

Final Clearance Sale of Better Dresses
Complete Line
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
Trost AND Lacey
828 STATE STREET

Lawrence
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
For Your Summer Cleaning and Dyeing . . . Phone 22-987

Kitchen's Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none."
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1028 Sassafras St.

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dorothy Gray Toilet Preparation on sale with no tax.

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and 1306 N. THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ LANCASTER AVENUE
BRYN MAWR, PA.
Luncheons, Evening and Sunday Dinners; Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

MEDIA

PROVIDENCE COTTAGE
Cor. Providence Rd. and State St. Media 100
NEW 1932 PRICES
LUNCH TEA DINNER

PITTSBURGH

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TELEPHONE CARRICK 1627
9-12 a. m. daily, except Saturdays.

NICHOLSON
Printing & Bookbinding Company
General Printers
Specializing on Lecture Invitations
342 BOULEVARD OF ALLIES
Phone Court 2690 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6026 BROAD STREET
7 SHERIDAN
"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

Mrs. R. S. RITZ
Foundation Garments
5401 BARTLETT STREET, SQ. HILL
Ph. Hazel 3319-R for Information

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for ReinHold's.*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 5373

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

READING

MANNING ARMSTRONG
Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

B. & J. SAYLOR
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
You telephone—we deliver
Tel. 6255 FOURTH AND PENN STS.

"WILLOW GLEN"
STONY CREEK MILLS
Miss Marion Conner Seidel
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
by Appointment
Bridge Parties Cared For
Phone 3-1272 1932 Prices

SCRANTON

"Self Starters"
SHOES *for* BABIES
A baby's most important shoe is the one in which it learns to walk. Semi-Soft Sole.
1.95
The HEINZ STORE

Friend's
BAKED BEANS and BROWN BREAD
for picnics, lunches and all times
NAY AUG MARKET
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
410 MADISON AVENUE Tel. 2-1751

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
"Insurance With Service"
Agency now includes
Travel Bureau Department
In Charge of Mary D. McLean
1923 N. MAIN AVENUE
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
Men's Half Soles and Heels 89c up.
Ladies' Half Soles and Heels 75c up.
Work called for and Delivered.
Branch of City Cleaners.
MOFFITT'S
GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIR CO.
140 N. WASH. AVENUE Tel. 2-8500

-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-
Annie L. Price
432 Scranton Life Building
Stenographic and Typewriting Services
-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-

Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

H. A. Riefenberg
Plumbing, Tinning and Steam Heating
621 LINDEN STREET 5886

HARPER METHOD SHOP
Shampooing, Waving, Facials, Manicuring.
Harper Beauty Preparations.
Mrs. LAURETTA BAUMGARDNER
501 Dime Bank Bldg. Tel. 4-2136

Build or Modernize Today
We shall appreciate your patronage.
HOWER & STENDER
Contractors and Builders
MADISON AVE. and ASH ST. Phone 6214

Poller Bear Service
Solves All Repair Problems
Fenders and Bodies Rebuilt.
Good values in used cars.
POLLER MOTOR CO., Inc.
409 WYOMING AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Chickens
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 311

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Glass Paint Varnish Chemicals

Dravo-Doyle Company
Dealers
Day and Night Service
Tel. Sewickley 907-M

HUGH A. McMASTER
Incorporated
Flowers of Quality
Daily Deliveries in Pittsburgh
417 BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 788

BON AMI
Campney's Grocery
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-05-06-07

M. M. BAKER STORE
H-O-T Plate Lunches
Shredded Wheat Served
Homemade Pies and Cakes on Sale.
Fresh Roasted Peanuts
406 BEAVER STREET

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Complete Beauty Service
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone Swarthmore 1297
Chester Pike and Park Ave.

UPPER DARBY

Bell Phone Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

DREXEL COURT APTS. Drexel Hill, Pa.
BEAUTICIAN
Eugene Permanent Waving
Hours 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Clearbrook 6687
Tue. & Fri. 9 a. m.-9 p. m. M. B. ALOFF

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Offer their different plans of service for each family budget.
Stewart Ave. East of Union Ave.
Lansdowne, West Philadelphia, and Suburban collection and delivery.

WILKINSBURG

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* WILKINSBURG
Penn Avenue at Wood Street
"A STRONG, SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

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"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them."*
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 NORTH SHERIDAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14 BELMONT—Central; lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires; separate tables.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Digby House, Egerton Road—Homely comforts, hot and cold water in bedrooms; separate tables, excellent cooking; sea 2 minutes. Phone Bexhill 1222.

HOVE—Board residence, midday dinner; 3 minutes sea, garage ½ minute; terms from 35/-. "DEVON HOUSE," Norton Road.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SOMERSET, Mendip Hills—Highly recommended, restful home, near Wells, Cheddar and Glastonbury. Proprietress, Sunnyholm, Cranmore, Shepton Mallet.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE — Board residence; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. C. REYNOLDS SMITH, Vilette 77, Clifton Road.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea; good table; permanent visitors received; winter terms. M. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Lady, experienced, would take charge of children (with or without nurse) in her home; moderate. MISS FENWICK, 65 Talbot Road.

BUSINESS WANTED

GARAGE—Man, young, energetic, with small capital, desires partnership in garage business near Birmingham, or would purchase suitable business. Box M-2032, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FAVOURITE SEASIDE RESORT, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON—6 cubicles; for immediate sale, auditor's figures 1931: £1100. Full particulars from PANDORA, York Road, Bognor Regis. Phone No. 561.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX—Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. COX
High Class Dressmaking
Carnfoil, Baron Road, Penarth

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BRIGHTON—MRS. ERWIN. Domestic and Apartment Agency, highly recommended, 36 Spring Street.

GOOD domestics, men and women, can be supplied by and suited from the "RELIABLE" DOMESTIC AGENCY, 368 Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

FLATS TO LET

LEIGH-ON-SEA, Essex—Lower flat, furnished or unfurnished; 3 or 4 rooms and kitchenette; September; 5 minutes cliffs, sea, shops and station; terms moderate. E. F., 16 Somerville Gardens.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES for sale, delicious and wholesome; 2/- and 4/- box. MRS. CASELEY, Myrtles, Brownlow Rd., Ellesmere, Salop.

HOME SHARING

DORSET—Lady living alone in bungalow would like another to share her home; terms moderate. OLDING, 29 Arlington Ave., Poole.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY—Charming cottage residence, 2¾ acres North Downs, 400 feet up, 18 miles London, fast trains; 3 reception, 5-6 bedrooms, modern conveniences, central heating; every room faces south; beautiful, extensive views; tennis, matured garden, bathing pool, small woodland; ideal for children. Box M-678, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUTTON, SURREY—Semi-detached house, 4 bed, 2 reception, large kitchenette, 2 radiators, space garage; Belmont 10 minutes; bird garden, lovely position; £1350 including lino., fittings, etc.; would arrange easy mortgage. Box M-2024, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAND FOR SALE

ELMSTEAD, near Colchester—Building land for sale, whole or in plots. Apply J. NORFOLK, 15 High Street, Colchester, Essex.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS and others desiring experienced co-operation reliable exporters, importers British Malaya are invited arrange interview principal now visiting England. Box M-2019, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEAUTIFUL BATH—Paying guests received in private house; charming garden; every comfort; near park, ALLINGTON, Audley Park, Tel. 7466.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Quiet house on sea front, near golf course; personal attention; telephone. DAWSON "PROSPECT," Cooden Beach, Sussex.

DUNSTONE PARK, PAIGNTON, S. DEVON. Beautiful country house in lovely grounds; tennis; garage; 3 and 3½ gns.

NEWBURY, BERKS.—Those requiring a congenial home apply to MRS. N. I. SPARROW, "Hilary" (Guest House), St. Johns Road.

OXFORD—Sitting room and 2 bedrooms to let in lady's small house; beautiful country at foot of the Chilterns; 1 hour London; telephone; excellent accommodation; good cooking. "Cobwebs," Chinnor.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING, SUSSEX — Guest house; home comforts; near sea; terms moderate. The MISSES JACKSON AND TAYLOR, The Moorings, Boundary Road.

POST WANTED

YOUNG married couple, experienced, desire position; care house lighting plant, electrical, mechanical, repairs; wife excellent cook, children's nurse. BUCHANAN, "Bestwood," Offington Avenue, Worthing.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—2 furnished rooms in small house, in good position, offered to 1 lady; board optional, and attendance as desired; permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. WILLIAMS, 32 Panton Street.

SURREY — Comfortable and attractive bed-sitting-room, 20/- weekly, board as required; pleasantly situated on high ground in quiet road. 64 Avenue Road, Croydon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
7 MARKET HILL
22 MARKET STREET

HIGH CLASS BAKERS TEL. 2067
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The stanchest of heroes
His poems disclose.
From hard bitten "Tommies"
To blacks without clothes.
(Kipling)

2.

A nobleman born,
A poet and scholar:
For his genius adored,
Well known by his collar.
(Lord Byron)

3.

He invested with charm
An old churchyard scene;
Each stanza a gem
Keeps his memory green.
(Thomas Gray)

4.

An epic religious,
Majestic in form,
By a Puritan poet,
Took England by storm.
(John Milton)

5.

What visions come thronging
From memory's wells,
When "The Clock on the Stairs"
The "Children's Hour" tells.
(Longfellow)

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Madge and Mary Barnes, Birmingham, Eng.
Miss Louise Morse, Greenville, Fla.
Burton Laney, Greenville, Fla.
Miss Clarissa Barker, Somerville, Mass.
Miss Ida B. McMunn, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Nicholas Appert
(1750—1841)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. The primitive method of preserving food to retain palatability was by the drying process.

About 1810 Appert, at that time a chef in Paris, conceived the idea of preservation through sterilization by heat in closed containers. The results were so successful that Napoleon presented him the sum of 12,000 francs as a testimonial of the good will of the Government, and then gave the idea to the world.

It was difficult work, as Appert had to make all his own apparatus by hand. The same fundamental applies today, the chief difference being the degree of heat used and the method of applying it.

What has today developed into one of the biggest industries and one of the greatest benefits to the world, owes its foundation to this man who first **canned food.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 20

Artists

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Horses her hobby,
And oxen a few;
Fierce lions reposing,
A lordly stag, too.

2.

We know well who painted
Two peasants at prayer
While the sound of a bell
Floats through the still air.

3.

Barefooted she stands
With gaze on the sky,
As she hears the sweet song
Of a bird soaring high.

4.

The greatest Dutch artist
Once painted a man
He knew best of all:
Now guess this who can.

5.

A French artist painted
Herself and her daughter.
A place in the Louvre
This masterpiece brought her.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 20."

Brevities

Ashland Daily Independent: It means the same thing whether that yarn about a 56-inch tarpon being found on a Florida golf course was told by a fisherman or a golfer.

Detroit News: Gutzon Borglum, the mountain sculptor, thinks the present crop of statesmen are dwarfs. We expect shortly to hear he has carved a group on the head of a pin.

In Lighter Vein

She Fixed It

A clergyman and his wife were receiving a visit from a parishioner. The parson's small daughter, aged eight, walked up to the visitor and, gazing intently at her, said:

"Oh, my! But aren't you plain!"

Her mother was embarrassed and horrified.

"Whatever do you mean?" she gasped. "Apologize at once!"

"I only meant it for a joke," replied the child.

"Well," said her mother, hoping to smooth things over, "it would have been a much better joke if you had said, 'How pretty you are!'"—*London Tatler.*

A Little Encouragement

[An American professor says that it is possible to sterilize milk by subjecting it to the sound waves set up by a high-pitched musical note.]

Down in the kitchen something stirred—
The voice of Mary Jane
In strains that have been often heard,
And sometimes heard with pain.
But gratefully we now receive
Her vocal range and span—
We like to hear the lass achieve
The highest note she can.

For we have had, to our surprise,
A scientific tip
That high-pitched notes can sterilize—
So let the music rip.
That Mary's soaring song may earn
Approval, not attack—
The milk, perhaps, is on the turn
And she may coax it back.

That benefit we might have got
By charges somewhat steep—
Refrigerators cost a lot
But melody is cheap.
So keep it up, sweet maid, in top,
Improve the shining hour—
Tip us the sort of stave to stop
The milk from going sour!
—*Lucio, in Manchester Guardian.*

London Opinion

She: "It seemed so romantic on our honeymoon by air—but we've soon come down to earth!"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IN ALL things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight will see the straight.
—RUSKIN

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Standing Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

THE street-car men of the Central Service System Company of this city have voluntarily voted a six-hour day in order to save the jobs of 225 men who might otherwise lose their positions on account of extending the one-man-car operation.

The workers met in session while the president of the company, Franklin T. Griffith, was in New York on business and a vote of 766 to 110 was the result. This means that the street car men voted upon themselves a 25 per cent decrease in earning power to save the jobs of their fellow workers.

A story has been circulated quite freely of late that "when an oyster feels an irritation within its shell, it tries its best to get rid of the cause. When it cannot do this, it sets busily to work and produces the most beautiful thing an oyster can make—a pearl." So out of the world's so-called readjustment period many rare developments of character have been brought to light, such as the unselfishness, love and welfare for their fellow workers shown in the case of these street car men.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Omit, discontinue (Mrs. M. H. C., who asks if "discontinued" is not a better word than "omitted" when referring to regular meetings or services. She adds: "A thing may be, and often is, 'omitted' inadvertently or through carelessness or mistake; but 'discontinued' implies purpose and deliberate intent") — The omission of something is the leaving of it undone, either purposely (ask any company that omits dividends) or through neglect. The discontinuance of something is the stopping of it with a definite purpose. In an announcement, however, such as "the evening service is omitted," there should be no implication of oversight, since the matter must have been officially decided before such announcement could be made.

Frankly, we like "discontinued," but we see no likelihood of any misinterpretation of "omitted" in this usage.

Navajo (M. G. G.) — *Nav'-a-ho* (first *a* as in nab, second as in sofa, *o* as in old).

Pueblo (M. G. G.)—Two syllables, *pweb'-lo* (*e* as in web, *o* as in old). Not *pu-eb'-lo.*

Shottery (Mrs. E. W. S., who asks the pronunciation of this word, which was used as the title of a poem on the Home Forum Page recently)—"Shottery" is the name of a village in Warwickshire, Eng., about a mile west of Stratford. It was the birthplace of Anne Hathaway. It is pronounced in three syllables, *Shot'-er-y* (*o* as in hot, *e* as in maker).

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER

Tennessee

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag is red, the ground of the disk and the outer vertical bar at t e right end of the flag are blue. The circle surrounding the disk, the three stars upon it, and the thin vertical inside stripe are white.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tennessee comes from the Indian word "Ten-esse," which is translated by some "A curved spoon," by others "A river of great bend." For a few years this State was called the State of Franklin.

There are several nicknames given to Tennessee. The "Big Bend State," the "Hog and Hominy" and the "Volunteer State," because in the Mexican War 30,000 men volunteered when the Government had asked for but 2800. The motto of Tennessee is "Agriculture and Commerce."

The horticultural society of the State chose as the state flower the passion flower.

The three stars on the flag of the State stand for the fact that Tennessee was the third State to join the original 13 in the Union.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right the sixteenth star in the American flag stands for Tennessee.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

The Children's Corner

It Winks In The Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Scrogginses were enjoying the cool of the evening on their front porch. No two squirrels on Boston Common enjoy the cool of an evening more keenly than they. And few porches are cozier, when a round moon rises over the treetops, than this very porch of the Scroggins house in Ulmus Americana (American elm). As they sat in two chairs Mr. Scroggins had moved from the sitting room and felt the breeze through the branches and watched the stars twinkle overhead, they smiled happily.

"It's nice when it's dark," said Mrs. Scroggins. To which her husband agreed.

"Look! Look! One of the stars is swimming around right here," said Mrs. S. Sure enough, a starlike light sailed back and forth right there on the porch.

"No, my dear, it isn't a star," said Scroggins. "It's a firefly. A wonderful creature. See how it goes on and then goes off."

"Beautiful," said Mrs. Scroggins. "I wish he'd stay. Couldn't you get him to stay!"

"My dear," said her husband, "I'll do the best I can."

He got up and walked slowly back and forth with his hands behind his coat-tails. The firefly darted here and there and Scroggins bobbed his head back and forth with each dart, so interested was he in the weaving and blinking. Then the old squirrel stood very still. He let the firefly pass close to his head several times. And once as it was passing, Scroggins quickly reached out with his cupped hands.

"Quick, quick, my dear," and Mrs. S. came on the run. "Look carefully," and Scroggins opened his hands just a wee bit. There indeed was the firefly. It would shine and then it was lighted up with a lovely greenish radiance. Then it would become dark and after a while would shine again.

"This is wonderful," said Mrs. Scroggins, "but let the beautiful creature go. It's nicer to see it wink in the air."

So Scroggins loosed the firefly and it stayed around all evening. The Scrogginses wondered how they could attract some more. Scroggins even had an idea that he might train fireflies to furnish light in the house, but gave it up after thinking it all over.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Cycle Puzzle:

Arid, Idle, Lest, Stag, Aged, Edge, Gear, Arid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Must Utility Rates Come Down?

FOR half a century or more debates in the United States over public utility rates—for water, gas, electricity or transportation—have been sprinkled with arguments about "reproduction cost." Sketchily defined, this means what a utility plant would cost to reproduce at present-day costs of construction and equipment as compared with what it originally did cost. Rates are supposed to be based on the "fair value" of a utility system, and whether original cost or reproduction cost better represents this value is still a moot question.

During the war and post-war years down to 1930 it would have cost a great deal more to replace a given plant than it actually cost before the war, and a reproduction cost valuation would justify a much higher return than an original cost valuation. Consequently, corporation attorneys spent prodigious efforts convincing the courts that reproduction cost was the more important consideration in judging value, and that on this basis the telephone, power or other companies were entitled to increase their rates or to maintain rates which the consumers' attorneys believed should come down. This notwithstanding that the reproduction cost theory originated with critics of the utilities back in the 1890's, when the circumstances were the other way around.

Now the trend again has turned and levels of general living costs are close to, or perhaps even below, a pre-war basis. And an index compiled by the Engineering News-Record of those costs which enter into construction work stands now at less than 155, as compared with 100 in 1913, 274 in June, 1920, and slightly above 200 for the post-war plateau period.

There are some further considerations which affect public utility construction, as Mr. George E. Goldthwaite pointed out at a "round table" in New York last April. For instance, copper at six cents a pound, an important item in electrical systems, is less than half as expensive as during most of the post-war plateau period, which even then was below pre-war levels.

Mr. Jay Morrison, president of the savings division of the American Bankers Association, saw the portent of these changes some six months ago, when he forecast that public utility rates throughout the United States will undergo an eventual reduction of probably 30 per cent on the basis of revaluation at present reproduction costs.

Several current events point to efforts of consumers' interests to bring about something of this sort. The Kansas Public Service Commission has just ordered a 10-cent reduction in natural gas rates of the Cities Service Gas Company, criticizing meanwhile the fees paid to the holding company involved. The Wisconsin commission earlier ordered a one-eighth reduction in telephone charges on the theory that the value of the service to the subscriber is less in these straitened times than it formerly was. A petition by the Public Franchise League of Boston for a reduction in the rates of the Cambridge Electric Light Company is only typical of many awaiting hearing before the various state commissions.

In these proceedings, companies that have dealt most equitably with the public should have least to fear. Neither the reproduction cost theory nor the original cost theory works fairly under all circumstances of the fluctuating value of money in our present economy.

But those organizations, particularly holding companies, that have capitalized both in service rates and security issues their advantages under the reproduction cost theory may not unlikely be in for a difficult decade. And if utility corporation counsel hear precedents that they have labored assiduously to establish being quoted by their opponents in quest of rate cuts, many on the side lines will feel that this is poetic justice in a prosaic industry.

Debts and Disarmament

INSUFFICIENT stress has lately been placed on the basic connection between debts and disarmament. It is apparent that the payment of reparations, which after years of wrangling and successive reductions was finally suspended a year ago, will never be resumed—at any rate not on any considerable scale. Not only does Germany profess inability and display unwillingness to pay, but at last her creditors, including France, are prepared to wipe off as an uncollectible debt whatever may still be owing under this head.

But if there is repudiation, forced or voluntary, by Germany, the former allies, who have come to look upon the incomings from Germany as compensations for their outgoings to the United States, will certainly expect some measure of reduction of their own debts to America. Whatever may be the theory, and the soundness of the theory, on which this expectation is built, Mr. Stimson has made it plain that America does not accept the link the debtors have long sought to establish between debts and reparations.

Moreover, the United States, apart from the theoretical merits of the case, has one argument against debt cancellation that has become all the more telling with the recess of the disarmament conference. Europe—like America—continues to spend huge sums of money on armaments, which are either useless, or, if useful, are very much worse than useless. Why, then, Americans protest, should we forgive the debts to enable Europe to squander the money on the luxury of armaments?

The argument is most effective, but the conditions which make the argument possible can be completely destroyed by Europe—at least when the arms conference resumes. The case would be totally different were Europe, having now obliterated its own credits on Germany, to make a substantial slash in armaments and present a proposition of a "clean slate" to America.

Various methods of approaching the United States have been discussed in Europe. There is, first, the suggestion of a unilateral denunciation of the debts. To that there are the gravest objections, not merely from the American but equally from the European viewpoint. Nothing could be more destructive of international credit than such a tearing up of contracts.

A second plan, which has found some favor, is that the European debtors should, without regard to American action, cancel their own credits on each other in the hope that their generosity would serve as an example, and would soften the American heart. But nothing is less certain than the effect of such a dramatic gesture. It is even possible that the introduction of obviously interested chivalry in a matter of business would be irritating.

The third proposal offers far greater possibilities. The United States is sincerely desirous of seeing an all-round agreement to disarm, and certainly a genuine cut in armaments would be calculated to prepare the way for a reconsideration of the problem of debts. Unless there is some disarmament, it is virtually impossible to reopen the debts question. But if Europe declares that it can neither afford to maintain its armaments nor to pay debts on the present scale, the problem could be discussed on a reasonable basis.

Without prejudging public opinion, either in the United States or in Europe, it is permissible to state emphatically that the vital connection between disarmament and debts is clearly apprehended by the people.

Who Is Mr. A. N. Other?

MR. A. N. OTHER, whose name is so familiar as eleventh man—and as an eleventh-hour addition—on many English cricket teams, has written to The Times to ask whether any reader of that paper remembers the date of his first public appearance. The response to this inquiry has been disappointing. Almost the only positive information it has elicited is that one correspondent recollects Mr. Other batting with Mr. O. N. E. More at Fenner's for the Cambridge team in 1870.

It might be thought from this that the future biographer of Mr. Other is going to have a difficult time finding out authentic information about his hero. But really his task will not be insuperably hard. Scanty as is our knowledge of Mr. Other's career, certain facts about him can be deduced by the observant. He is obviously a university man, since he was educated at Cambridge. He is of a modest and retiring temperament, shunning the limelight. Such games as lawn tennis or billiards, where the light of notoriety beats fiercely down upon a single head, have rarely or never known his prowess.

Doubtless, the point upon which controversy in the future will rage most violently is the question whether or not Mr. Other is a relative of that second mysterious and more literary gentleman, Anon. Apparently not. Anon—or Anonymous, to give him his full ancestral surname—appears to come from a more exalted rank in society than A. N. Other. Any reference to Mr. Other invariably includes his initials, indicating he is a commoner. But Anon without exception signs his name with no initials at all. This can mean only one thing. There is only one class of English society to whom this privilege is permitted. Anon must be a peer of the realm.

Buyers Need Not Blush

THE keeping-up-with-the-Joneses urge appears to have gone into reverse. Today too many of the Joneses, and of those who are able to keep up with them, seem to be trying hard to keep down with the jobless minority. True, this minority is of considerable proportions, and the Joneses probably feel very modest, considerate—even sacrificing—about their efforts to appear no better off than anybody else. But the fact is, their attitude is not helping the minority. Rather it is hindering the reduction of the unemployed ranks. And it is doubtful whether it is appreciated by those whose feelings it seeks to spare.

For it is being more widely recognized that one important factor prolonging the slack period in business is a reluctance on the part of those who have money and more than average security to buy things they want or even need. At an old-fashioned gathering on an Iowa homestead recently this matter came in for some decidedly new-fashioned discussion which was widely reported. The belief was expressed that it had become fashionable to appear poverty stricken, and that many who could buy were refraining from doing so because of fear of criticism by business associates, relatives or neighbors.

This was not the first time such a thought had found expression. About a year ago a large automobile manufacturer pointed to the existence of this sentimental obstacle to recovery. And at that time there was put forward a method of surmounting it. That method might well be pursued at this time. It calls for spending by those who have. But it also calls upon those who "have not" to view this spending not with envy but with approval.

The organization of public thought against the fear of such criticism as might be directed at those who are living merely up to their means is a good sign. It portends a swing of the pendulum of business sentiment away from the obsession of hard times. It signifies a growing tendency to look toward success instead of failure, prosperity instead of poverty.

But perhaps it would be well to guard against a tendency to overestimate the public's fear of criticism. And even better to bear in mind that this criticism may easily be magnified. The average thinking person today is in possession of enough information to know that he can only gain by his neighbor's spending. Moreover, there has been noted in the last few years a trend toward a wiser valuation of the things money can buy. They are not so widely regarded as infallible signs of success. They are not so widely trusted as means of bringing contentment into the home, or satisfaction to the individual. Their possession, therefore, is less likely to be cause of envy or criticism.

The fact remains, however, that many persons who can afford to buy have not been doing so. And it is significant that these persons are in a key position as regards business recovery. No doubt when they find it is no longer fashionable to "do without," but that the trend of the times is toward higher rather than lower living standards, the fear of envy and criticism will be forgotten, and those who have dollars will become eager to spend them while they are big, and at a time when such spending will buy not only things for themselves but jobs for their neighbors.

A British Empire Bank?

LITTLE progress can be made on the ambitious project now being aired at Ottawa to establish a superbank for the British Empire, apparently somewhat on the model of the Federal Reserve System of the United States, until a very important question has been decided. This is the fixing of a common standard of value for all currencies in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Intra-Empire trade could hardly be facilitated by such an institution so long as the present lack of a common yardstick of values persisted. Trade would remain a speculative business, at the mercy of fluctuating currencies.

Judged from a Commonwealth standpoint, chaos reigns in the realm of Commonwealth currencies. The building must be from the ground up. Into this confusion a proposal to "remonetize silver" has been thrown. Apparently this means that the Commonwealth currencies would be based interchangeably on silver and gold. Such a proposal only complicates the problem of setting up the common standard which is prerequisite to a superbank.

There can be no doubt that bimetallism has taken possession of a powerful section of British and Canadian opinion. In the nineties Bryan's sixteen-to-one project alarmed Great Britain—then wedded to the single gold standard—no less than Wall Street, and led to wholesale selling by the British of their investments in the United States. Times have changed. As the planks of both major American party platforms either declare or imply, the United States is the champion of the gold standard, while Great Britain is undergoing the same kind of uncertainty that beset the United States of the nineties.

The project of an Empire superbank has also been linked to an Empire currency. Mr. J. F. Darling, director of the Midland Bank of London, has long been its sponsor. A common standard of value would obviously create a common relation among the various currencies; Mr. Darling's proposal, however, would have the effect of creating parenthood in currency where under a common standard there would be only brotherhood. He would issue a new bimetal-backed currency called the "rex." Mr. Darling has many followers in Great Britain. In the Dominions much the same idea has taken root, though independently; for instance, Gen. A. D. MacRae of Vancouver would reëstablish the British guinea as the parent currency. Finally, there is a school of thought, centering in Great Britain, which would adopt the present nonmetallic pound as the Empire standard, to be managed in London in the interests of the Commonwealth.

All these proposals call for the definition of permanent currency policies. But it is doubtful whether any delegation save the South African is prepared at this time to define one. And the fact that the South African Government is so prepared is an added embarrassment; for, as Mr. N. C. Havenga is likely to tell the Ottawa delegates at any time, his Government, in spite of the turmoil that the decision has created in the Dominion, has reiterated its determination to abide by the gold standard.

In default of the definition of a permanent policy, Great Britain would like to enroll all the Dominions within the "sterling bloc," which would stay off gold or return to it, according as the British Government decided which was the better course for the British pound.

But Britain, in any attempt to fashion an inter-Empire currency world of her own, must consider the world at large. Shortly a world money conference will be convened. It may be well, in view of this factor alone, for Ottawa to leave fundamental currency questions in suspense, and concentrate on the great need provisionally to stabilize exchange rates within the Empire, a step which would be a great boon to trade among the nations represented at Ottawa.

Editorial Notes

A Minnesota cow has recently been recorded as averaging fifty quarts of milk a day for a year—as much as nine ordinary cows. Here is one dairy trust the Sherman Antitrust Act cannot touch. Moreover, such consolidation of production "machinery," if adopted generally, should make it just nine times as easy to drive the cows to pasture.

Now that an English manufacturer has brought out a pocket knife with the succession of English kings inscribed upon the handle, perhaps the British schoolboy can sharpen his wits and his pencils with the same instrument.

Passing such a bill as that proposed in the Pennsylvania House to restrict the size and load of trucks should help the State's taxpayers—as well as motorists—to get ahead.

Will Queen Cotton's ascendancy in fashions raise King Cotton in popular esteem in the South?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Two Plans for Restoring Prosperity

I WONDER how many readers of this column have come in contact with one of the latest plans for restoring prosperity which, with slight variations, has come to me from several sources. The advocates of this project begin with the undeniable axiom that what is wrong with business is that the people have not money to spend. Either they are out of jobs, or, if employed, are fearful for tomorrow, or if themselves courageous, do business with banks that are practicing the new hoarding methods, and so are unable to borrow money.

What is needed, say the advocates of this new policy, is an ample supply of money, swiftly issued, going into the hands of those ready to use it, and certain to be retired after a definite period, thus obviating any danger of permanent inflation.

Two of these plans I would like to see seriously discussed. The simpler emanates from Chicago, and, I am told, has already been indorsed by more than 600,000 signatures to petitions which, when the signatories exceed 1,000,000 will be presented to the President. I will try to reduce the proposition to the proportions of this article.

The United States Treasury is to print commercial currency, in one-dollar denominations, bearing on the reverse side spaces for the affixing of fifty two-cent postage stamps. Every man, woman or child who will make application, is to be given twenty-five of these dollar certificates. Thus far it is all very pleasing to the average mind. All of us would like to get $25 by the simple process of stopping at the post office and asking for it. But of course there is a fly in the ointment—there always is when one thinks to get money for nothing.

In order to spend his dollar the happy holder must attach a two-cent stamp to it. Thus decorated it is good as legal tender for anything—rent, groceries, movies, taxes. And two cents is little enough to pay for a dollar. But it is an ephemeral dollar. At the end of one year it goes back to the Treasury. In the meantime it must have acquired fifty two-cent stamps—one for each time it changes hands, or, if it has been held any length of time, one for each week of its existence. When fifty stamps have been attached the holder takes it to any post office and gets one dollar in regular currency.

The Government has lost nothing, since it has sold the one dollar's worth of stamps. The various holders of the notes have given one dollar's worth of service, or of goods for it, plus one two-cent stamp. The latter may be regarded as the contribution of each toward the revival of business, although it is quite probable that it will be absorbed by the delivery of 98 cents' worth of service, or of goods for the dollar.

The original holders who received, as a pure gratuity, twenty-five of these one-dollar certificates, will have certainly lost nothing—and as this gratuity is offered every resident of the country it cannot be described as a special privilege to any. The organization presenting the plan says cheerfully in its circular:

> Merchants will be relieved of their goods in a few hours. Mills will be taxed to their capacity in an effort to meet the demand upon them. The idle will be employed. Homes will be built, and furnished and supplied. Real estate values will return. Wages will once more be consistent with a normal standard of living. There will be no more "Reds." The country will be happy. The depression will be over

A pleasing picture indeed. Is it wholly incredible? Remember that the proposition implies the immediate addition of nearly $3,000,000,000 to the people's spending money. Remember too that it is to be automatically retired at the end of one year. Perhaps that is the real fly in the ointment.

A similar proposition, which seems a little more defensible, would have the Government issue like currency certificates for $150 to every individual who could present a certificate of having done $150 worth of work at current wages. These certificates would be validated by the attaching of a three-cent stamp every time they changed hands, and thirty-five such stamps would be required before the redemption of each dollar of the note. Thus the Treasury would make a profit of five cents on each dollar issued, which would cover the cost of printing and handling.

The notes would originally be offered to voters of record, who number 40,000,000 in the country. Thus, if each one sought out the needed employment, it would put $6,000,000,000 in circulation. The work is here to be done, but employers have not the money with which to pay the worker. Under this plan the Government would pay, and in a year have its money back, plus 5 per cent.

Again I quote the promotor of this plan in support of its virtues:

> The money received by the worker can be used to buy food, clothing, furniture and other commodities, to pay his rent and to transact business as with the regular United States currency. Every employee would be glad to buy a three-cent revenue stamp for each dollar of employment. The merchant in turning this currency over to the jobber would attach a stamp, and would be paying three cents for each dollar's worth of business. The currency would then go to the manufacturer and from him to the supplier of raw materials and in payment for labor and other items in connection with each industry, thus revolving and becoming more valuable with each turn.

There are some indications that prosperity is returning without any of these adventitious aids. But I do think that intelligent discussion of these propositions would be worth while.

Books of Current Interest

Evolving Political Thought

The Growth of Political Thought in the West, by Charles Howard McIlwain. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

FOR the university student who intends to take his rightful place in the public life of his country, there is no more thought-provoking subject in the curriculum than political theory. It is at the center of historical studies. To review the events of past centuries is not sufficient. One must add to the skeleton of historical fact the substantial understanding of what the people of successive epochs have been thinking about the form and purpose of their governments.

The only satisfactory way to know what the leaders and statesmen of different periods were thinking about fundamental governmental problems is to read what they themselves actually wrote or said. Any student can do this. But how many do it? It would be interesting to know how many of the candidates for honors in history who write glib sentences in examination papers about the political ideas of Dante as expressed in De Monarchia have actually read, or even handled, that book. Unfortunately, too many form their impressions at second hand by reading only a commentary on the original.

Professor McIlwain, being a keen scholar and an experienced educator, warns his readers that they should not make this volume a substitute for the perusal of the original texts with which it deals. It is to be hoped that they will not. The book will be a tremendous help to them in understanding subtle and complicated points, but they will not get the most out of it, nor appreciate it to the full, unless they have had recourse to at least the principal writings which inspired it.

* * *

The political theorists included within the scope of this volume—from the Greeks to the end of the Middle Ages—have had many scholarly and brilliant commentators. Yet there is always something new to be said about them. Professor McIlwain makes his full share of fresh and illuminating contributions. Thanks to his knowledge of and interest in Roman law—a qualification which many writers on the subject have not had—he is able to fill in the gap which usually yawns between the Greeks and the Middle Ages. Commenting on the appeal which the political views of the Stoics made to the Roman world, he remarks that "the Stoic doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the citizenship of the world was not ill suited to a state that seemed destined to bring all races within its political control." The legalistic character of Cicero's theory of the state, as contrasted with Plato's or Aristotle's, is emphasized, and shown to be "one of the distinguishing marks of western political thought almost to our own day, if it is not so still." The fundamentally constitutional nature of the Roman state, in which sovereign power was recognized as emanating from the people, is shown to have had incalculable consequences in the future.

* * *

One of the finest paragraphs in the entire work, which it would be a pity not to reproduce at length, deals with the establishment of Christianity in Rome. Says Professor McIlwain:

> The peculiar problem of Church and State had definitely emerged for the first time in history though not yet in acute form, the most serious practical problem in modern politics as a whole up to the Industrial Revolution, the greatest perturbation which has ever drawn men's thoughts about the state out of their proper political orbit, and for many ages the most powerful stimulus to all political speculation. For a thousand years after the establishment of Christianity in Rome political writing of every sort was affected directly or indirectly by this great question, and for the half-millennium between the eleventh and the seventeenth century it is not too much to say that the bulk of all the writings which we may term political were directly and primarily concerned with the great controversy between the spiritual and the secular authority. For much of that long period politics became little more than an incidental adjunct to religious or ecclesiastical argument and it is only in comparatively recent times that a scientific spirit like Aristotle's seems to have made any marked headway against this tendency.

Many a student will be helped by the explanation that Plato uses the word "political" in a much broader sense than we do today, and includes within its scope almost everything which we would sum up in the word "social"; and by the translation of Plato's many references to "justice" as something approximating "righteousness" or "the whole duty of man."

The author's brief and lucid commentaries on the flood of polemical writings which were a feature of the "twelfth century Renaissance" are extremely useful. Few scholars would take the trouble to read, even if they could lay hands on, the 115 separate writings in defense of papal or imperial pretensions which appeared between 1052 and 1112. It is interesting to learn, however, that there were stirrings of independent thought in a period which is often described as having been characterized only by uniformity and stagnation.

The author's capacity for subtle and concise reasoning finds ample scope for employment in his concluding explanation of how a medieval king might be "absolute" and irresponsible, yet at the same time "limited."

L. R. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Pledge for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The proposal by President Hoover for a considerable reduction in the armaments of all nations came at a moment when the evident failure of the Geneva conference threatened portentous results. The lack of action at Geneva throughout five months of futile discussion had succeeded in one thing—in arousing people everywhere to a sense of their own responsibility and shortcomings regarding world peace. Many signs of this are seen in the increase in membership of peace societies.

One evidence was emphasized in a letter recently received from Geneva from the Rev. Mr. Sydney Strong, which announced the formation of a world peace organization in Berlin, Germany, entitled "World Peace Movement of Women," under the leadership of Martha Provine-Leach Turner, an American at present residing in Berlin. This society, like some others formed since the World War, requires its adherents to sign a pledge. Women of all nations and of every race and faith are earnestly requested to join and to use every righteous means in their power to achieve total disarmament at once and put an end to the stupid and disgraceful custom of warfare—a custom absolutely antagonistic to every claim or purpose of civilization and whose dire results are evidenced in the existing world-wide suffering.

In a letter to Dr. Strong, which announced the formation of the society, occurs the following passage:

> If you do not feel that you can give yourself whole-heartedly to trying to live up to it—we do not ask for immediate perfection—do not sign it yet. You will come to sign it some day, I am sure. We want, however, only those who are deadly in earnest. I wish I could set all on fire. We do not wish to be fanatics in the bad sense. We do not wish to make much noise and do nothing. But we do wish to be radicals in the finest sense of the word. We believe in the intellect, in the moral conscience, and in the emotions. We include them all in our work. We suggest that the women who join us take up the suggestion that has often been made that peace must be made as attractive emotionally as war is.
>
> Martha Provine-Leach Turner.
> 6, Motzstrasse, Berlin, Germany.

It is hoped and confidently expected that women of every land will rally to this standard by hundreds of thousands and, animated by an enthusiasm which knows no bounds and recognizes no obstacles, achieve the noblest victory of all time—the elimination of the world's greatest curse and the establishment of universal peace for mankind.

Copies of the pledge with space for signatures can be obtained from Miss L. G. Wentworth, 18 Stearns Road, Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Annie E. Gray, Executive Secretary, Women's Peace Society, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

LYDIA G. WENTWORTH.
Brookline, Mass.